THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor returned to Calcutta this morning. The train arrived ten minutes earlier than the time appointed. A large number of European and native gentlemen received His Honor at the Sealdah Station. The inventors of the rumour that Sir Ashley Eden was about to retire on account of failing health will be disappointed to learn that His Honor looked in very good health.

A NEW frontier difficulty has arisen. The tribes in the northern portion of Kashmir are said to be in revolt against the Maharaja, and a general rising of the tribes between Gilghit and Ladakh is apprehended. It is stated that Major Biddulph, with some seven hundred Dogra Sikhs of the Maharaja's army, is engaged in keeping in check the tribes already in open revolt, but that, if these troops be obliged to fall back, a more general rising is likely to follow. The cause of the revolt is unknown. It is a pity that the Maharaja of Kashmir was obliged to be absent from his country at this time owing to the Lahore Durbar.

MR. M'ARTHUR, M.P., is the first Irishman who has ever been elected to the office of Lord Mayor of London. He is a Liberal.

IN THE last fasciculus of the *Bulletins de la Societe d'Anthropologie de Paris* (tome iii, fasc. 2), M. Bertillon gives the results of his comparative analyses of the statistical tables of suicides for France and Sweden. These results show singular accord between the two countries, and the author considers himself justified in maintaining that they establish the two following laws:—1. Widowers commit suicide more frequently than married men. 2. The existence and presence in the house of children diminishes the inclination to suicide both in men and in women. So marriage is a preventive of suicide.

THERE have been of late some further remissions of the tariff. Some time ago it was declared that licenses for importation of sulphur intended only for *bona fide* manufacturing purposes might be granted without payment of the fee of Rs. 10. It has just been decided to apply a similar exemption to sulphur "intended only for agricultural purposes." Another exemption has been made which affects the Bombay Presidency and Sind exclusively. Salted fish had hitherto been liable under one of the schedules of the Indian Tariff Act to duty. That import is abolished. Yet another exemption—Gum Arabic, gum Benjamin, gum olibanum or frankincense, mother-o'-pearl and tortoise shell are to be exempted from the duties to which they were liable under items 24 and 51 of Schedule A of the Indian Tariff Act of 1875. The reason of this particular exemption is that the exempted articles are for the most part re-exported.

SEVERE STORMS, involving enormous destruction of property in nearly all parts of the United kingdom, and accompanied by shipwrecks and serious loss of life, occurred at the latter end of October. The floods have been more disastrous than any experienced in the British Isles for many years; in some districts vast tracts of land are under water, cattle have been drowned, and bridges swept away.

Floods are reported from several parts of France, and in Paris the Siene has risen to such a height that the Prefect of Police has issued a notice to the proprietors of ware-houses on the banks of the river warning them of a possible overflow.

A GREAT expedition, at once military and geographical, is being organised in France for the purpose of connecting a railway by the French provinces of Senegal with the basin of the Niger and the region of the Soudan. The object of the movement is to open up a way for commerce between France and the rich countries of Central Africa. The scheme originated with the Minister of Marine, who has prepared the ways and means to carry it out, and is likewise charged with the execution of it; the funds being provided by the French Parliament.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

MR PARNELL is determined to inflame the crisis in Ireland to white heat. In a speech at Galway, he alluded to Mr. Forster as "our hypocritical Chief Secretary," and the Administration as the "pretended Liberal Government." Lashing himself as he proceeded into a still greater rage against the statesman, who, he assumed, had had the audacity to take p[illegible]s against him, Mr. Parnell stigmatized the memb[illegible] Cabinet who is officially responsible for the goo[illegible]t of Ireland as "this pretended humanitarian of a sec[illegible]tary, *Buckshot Forster*, who when the House of Lords kicked out [illegible] Bill and smote one cheek, turned to them the other cheek to smite also." He made a distinct and definite threat that when the Irish had organized themselves sufficiently to fight on something like terms of equality with England, Irishmen would speedily land from America in sufficient numbers and well enough armed and drilled to turn the scale in favour of their countrymen. He also declared that the man who is "secondarily responsible" for, amongst other things, "the murder of Lord Mountmorres" was the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who "deliberately refused to keep Parliament together and to force through the House of Lords a measure which would save him from being made the instrument of landlord tyranny and injustice." What next and next?

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* the Government is in receipt of news from Kabul of a generally satisfactory nature. The road from Gundamak to Kabul is considered safe for travellers, though the Shinwaries and Khagianis have given a little trouble near Dhakka. Enlistment is still going on at Kabul, where there are now reported to be six infantry and two cavalry regiments The reports of disturbances in the city are untrue. Some time ago the residents of the Hindu quarter quarrelled with some followers of Mahomed Jan; but the brawl never became serious, and was speedily put down.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that Mr. George Yule late President of the Chamber of Commerce has returned to Calcutta. He was much wanted in India at this time. We believe he is now engaged in preparing an address of thanks to Sir John Strachey on behalf of the Chamber for his successful and righteous financial policy.

THE PIONEER seems to be disappointed that there is no "immediate probability of war" with Burma. Our contemporary says that "both King and people find it very much to their interest to smooth the river trade for the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, and the company is well satisfied with the treatment it receives; so there is just a chance that things may go on as they are for an indefinite time even if the moré genuine *rapprochement* between the British Government and that of King Thebaw, spoken of as possible, should not be brought about." Perhaps this changed feeling is due to the wise and moderate counsels of Mr. Aitchison.

THE CHIEF public offices of Bombay will be put into telephonic communication during the week of the Viceroy's visit, so as to give a practical illustration of the ease and regularity with which the telephone can be now employed. Why should not this arrangement be made permanent?

MAHOGANY trees planted in November 1878 in Assam, have done well. In September 1879, 250 seedlings raised from the seed were planted out into plantation, carefully fenced in, and kept clear of weeds; of these, there are now 236 trees alive, and growing well; they average more than a foot in height, and the three largest measure 2 feet 2 inches, 2 feet 3 inches, and 2 feet 4 inches respectively.

THE HINDU OF MADRAS has the following story connected with the Census:

Mr. Farmer, Sub-Collector of Chinglepat, has dismissed a certain village Munsiff, a religiously disposed Brahmin, on the ground that he refused to enter a parcherry on census duty. The Collector seems to have issued orders that all census officers, whether Brahmins or other caste men, should enter parcherry, laying aside all caste scruples. But the village Munsiff valued these scruples more than the Collector's orders or his own post, and told the Sub-Collector that he was willing to forego his post in case he is compelled to enter such an unholy place. The Sub-Collector seems to be ignorant of the existence of such repugnance on the part of the Brahmin to enter the hamlet of the Pariah, and doubted the sincerity of the Munsiff's excuse to obey the Collector's orders. That a Sub-Collector should be ignorant of such a fact is truly surprising. The village Munsiff said that it was his father's ceremony the next day but one, and that he was a man who belonged to the Vaidika or religious class of Brahmins. This the Sub-Collector did not believe, because he heard him pronounce some English phrases which in the Sub-Collector's opinion, showed that he had not omitted attention to worldly (Lowkika) matters also.

We hope the local Government will enquire into the matter.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT of the *Hindu* writes:

Lately I have been reading the "Life of Dwarka Nath Tagore, by Kissori Chand Mitra. In it I came across the following lines about the admission of the natives of India into British Parliament:—

"It happened that Mr. Gladstone called on Dwarka Nath one evening to remind him of his engagement to a dinner. Mr. Gladstone said he was very much hurried and could not stay; but somehow or other the conversation was prolonged for an hour. The subject of it was the admission of natives to Parliament. Dwarka Nath declared that he saw no valid reason why a Hindu, if otherwise qualified, should, on the score of difference in religion, be excluded from the British Legislature. Mr. Gladstone replied that the reason for exclusion was, as had been laid down, religion. It was because a man was non-Christian, that he was unable to take the oaths and seat even if he should be elected. He added, that want of belief in the founder of Christianity as the Son of God was enough to debar a man from assuming or calling himself a Christian. Dwarka Nath contended that a Hindu confined his belief to a Supreme Being, and had an equal right to election to Parlament as a believer in the God-head of Christ, but the contention did not lead to the conviction of either party."

Such was the opinion held by Mr. Gladstone about forty years ago about the admission of Indians into Parliament. But the times are changed. As Mr. Bradlaugh, the accredited champion of British Atheists, has just been admitted into Parliament, there could be no objection to the admission of Indians into the Bitish House of Legislature on the score of religion.

The emancipation of the Jews has also removed the religious difficulty.

THE PIONEER notes that the bitterness of political passion in America during the late Presidental Elections brought to light some circumstances of more than startling interest. The Rev. Dr. Mason, of the Washington Baptist Church, deliberately stated, before an assembly of ministers of his own persuasion, that he was acquainted with facts which proved that the assassination of President Hayes was not only contemplated, but actually prepared for on the day of his inauguration in 1877. The attempt was to have been made on him whilst he rode from the capital to the White House immediately after that ceremony.

THE SAME JOURNAL says that the Andamans, it seems, may eventually claim to something more than a penal settlement—to have a great agricultural future before them. The Editor of the *Indian Tea Gazette*, during the recent Durga Puja holidays, having to select a place to spend "a happy day," took the opportunity of a sea-trip to Port Blair, to pay a visit to Aberdeen, the island of the Andaman group upon which tea-growing has been commenced; and where also other growths are being experimented with. He speaks very highly of the island as a site for tea-planting, and describes the present state o the Government tea-gardens there. Their general appearance is of the healthiest character, and the tea-bushes, which are now four years old, had leaves as fresh and glossy as could be desired, while there was also a "flush" on them which would make many a hill planter's mouth water.

THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT may yet hope to get Mr. T. C. Hope as its Secretary. There is yet no vacancy in the Bombay Council, to which he has been provisionally appointed.

ACCIDENT TO A TRAMWAY SYCE.—Yesterday forenoon as a Tramway Carriage was proceeding along Bow Bazar Road the Syce jumped off the Car to attend to the horse who had shied. The horse fell, and it is supposed that in falling he knocked the Syce down and back against the wheel. The brake was put on with the utmost rapidity, but it was impossible to stop the Car until the wheels had run over the Syce's leg above the ankle. He was carried to College Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the leg. There seems every likelihood of his recovery.

THE RECORDS of the Geological Survey, Vol XIII. Part IV, contain a very interesting account of the landslip at Naini Tal. We will give a few extracts from this article, which is from the pen of Mr. R, D.

Oldham, Geological Survey. The writer thus expounds the theory of the landslip :

By the action of the weather the face of the hill gets covered with a greater or less thickness of decomposed rock, which, as already explained, weathers into a mass of small fragments. The rain water, which obtains access to the interior of the hill, for the most part keeps in this decomposed layer and flows down at a short distance from the surface, passing out again lower down in the springs which exist in numbers over this hill, and a large part doubtless percolating downwards reaches the lake without coming to the surface.

The presence of large quantities of water among this decomposed rock must, by making it more mobile, assist in producing that phenomenon which is seen in any mass of debris lying at a slope, whether it be wet or dry, namely, the gradual passage of such debris down the slope under the influence of gravity, that some movement of the debris down the slope takes place after heavy rains, seems certain, as is shown by cracks appearing in the surface of the hill side, the lower side of which subsides slightly. Now on a level surface the action of gravity can have no effect in producing any motion, while on a slope the force tending to produce such motion varies directly as the resultant of the vertical force of gravity acting directly down the slope, that is, it varies as the sine of the angle of inclination. Suppose then, an even slope passing near its base into level ground, and that slope covered with debris ; the debris slides slowly down the hill, but on the steeper parts of the slope it must do so faster than near the bottom, where the slope is less and there is the resistance of the debris lying on the level to be overcome, which can only be done by a *viz a tergo*, an impulse from behind. The debris coming slowly down from above and meeting with this obstacle gradually accumulates till it causes a bulging of the slope towards its base, which goes on increasing till the lower part of the hill is so steep that, to use a colloquial phrase, "it is touch and go" whether the hill can stand or not; then a burst of rain heavier than usual comes, the head of water is increased, the force of the water flowing out near the bottom is increased, it begins to wash away the debris near the bottom till the support being removed from below small slips begin to fall ; then a few larger, and finally, come the great slip which brings down the outer crust of half the hill side, leaving a precipitous border round that part from which it has come finally, the great slip is followed by smaller ones, which leave the hill with a pretty uniform slope from top to bottom for the whole process to begin again. Such I believe to be the history of one of these landslips where there is no stream cutting at the base of the hill ; where that is the case, slips may be formed at any time by the cutting away of the foot of the slope.

The slip under consideration has followed very much the course pointed out ; the bulging had reached the critical point : all through last rains small slips occurred ; on the 13th a larger one fell, shortly to be followed by the great landslip, which was itself followed by one or two minor ones, though the process of smoothing down the slope has not yet been completed.

The writer deduces the following important scientific facts from this phenomenon :

Doubtless, the point of most scientific interest in connection with this landslip is its bearing on the theory of lake formation by landslips. One of the principal objections raised to the supposition that the barrier at the outlet of Naini Tal, for instance, can be formed by a landslip is, that those slips "possessed of most mobility, from the greater fluidity of their composition, are in the precise ratio of such fluidity least capable of * * bearing upon their surface craggy masses of rock, such as I should term erratics." The examination of the landslip under consideration disposes of this objection ; for though most certainly such 'craggy masses of rock' were not born on the surface of the semi-liquid mass, yet there were numbers such floated in its 'substance' many of which now show at the surface, several being 9 or 10 feet in length exposed ; and I have no hesitation in saying that were this landslip on a larger scale—for it must not be forgotten that compared with several others in the hills around it is insignificant in size—and left untouched by the hand of man, it would, when cut into by rain and streams, show many if not all those features which are supposed to be especially characteristic of a moraine

As to the question whether the barrier of the Naini Tal basin is a landslip or a moraine, I shall not here enter into its discussion ; this, however, I must say, that the profile of the slope to the east of the outlet bears every appearance indicative of a large landslip having fallen there. On the hill side there is no bulging, but a straight sweep down to a comparatively level terrace, through which the stream forming the outlet of the lake has cut down for some distance. whether the lake was formed by the landslip, or whether this was subsequent to the formation of the lake, I am not prepared to assert dogmatically ; but this I believe, that in past times there has been a great landslip from the slopes of the Kailkhan, and that on this old slip are placed the hospital and convalescent depot.

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

WE HAVE received a copy of a petition submitted by the pleaders and vakeels practising in the Nuddea Courts, setting forth the hardships which will be inflicted upon them, if the draft rules proposed by the High Court to regulate the fees of the pleaders be sanctioned. We are sorry we cannot make room for the petition, but we think there is much in it, which deserves consideration.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a forthcoming monthly in Bengali called "The Christian Mohila." It will be edited by Mrs. Kamini Seal and will be published from the commencement of the next year. Its main object is to remove a crying want of Christian ladies, ladies of native converts, by placing within their reach a journal that will both entertain and instruct them. We wish the enterprise every success.

THE LAST English Mail brings the following news about the prosecution of Irish agitators. The number of those against whom prosecutions will be instituted is fifteen, five of whom, Messrs. Parnell Biggar, Dillon, Sullivan, and Sexton are members of Parliament. The trial is sure to be exceedingly long, and the line of defence will raise a variety of issues. The accused intend to examine Mr. Gladstone in reference to his Midlothian speeches, Mr. Bright on his Manchester speeches, and Mr. Forster upon his writings and observations in the House of Commons. The intention thus signified is of course to justify the revolutionary appeals of agitators by more or less responsible utterances of men who are now cabinet ministers, and to show that Mr. Parnell and his friend have done little or nothing more than amplify and emphasise sentiments expressed by prominent members of the English Government.

A JELALABAD Correspondent of the *Times of India* writes : "Speaking to a man officially acquainted with the working of the Sibi Railway, he assured me that nine-tenths of the goods traffic passing over the line since its construction has been Government stores, only one-tenth of the total being represented by private or other merchandise and stores not belonging to or intended for Government. This shows clearly that were it not for the traffic arising from the due requirements of an army in the field, this line would be worked at a heavy loss. The native passengers contribute considerably to the revenue of the line, but this, with the non-Government goods traffic, does not amount to a sum sufficent to prevent the line working at a dead loss, if the Government traffic is reduced to any considerable extent." This Railway will never pay.

LORD NORTHBROOK in his Birmingham lecture quoted the following memorable words of General Outram : "If to anything in myself I owe such success as I may have attained, it is mainly to this —that throughout my career I have loved the people of India, regarded their country as my home, and made their weal my first object. And though my last service in the field was against the comrades of my old associates, the madness of a moment has not obliterated from my mind the fidelity of a century, and I can still love and still believe." These words ought to be engraved on the heart of every Indian officer.

FRIDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

WE ARE glad to learn from the *Pioneer* that the latest news from Gilgit is reassuring. The Yassin people who attacked the Gilgit Fort are said to be in retreat ; and there need be no further immediate anxiety about Major Biddulph. The reinforcements under Colonel Tanner are pushing up from Srinuggur.

WE LEARN from the same source that the recent news from Kabul, is quite satisfactory so far as it goes. Both Kabul and the road through Ghuzni to Kandahar are quiet, and there seems no prospect of any trouble coming from the side of Herat, though Ayub Khan evidently is doing all he can to strengthen himself again.

IT IS now officially announced that an officer appointed to any office, whether on joining the public service or on substantive promotion, shall for journeys by rail draw the following allowances :—" In lieu of a mileage of three annas, double first-class fare ; of one-half anna, double second-class fare."

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to record the death of Mr. Narayan Mahadeb Paranjpey, editor of *Native Opinion*, Bombay. The *Indu Prokash* says : "The deceased gentleman was connected with the paper named during the last decade and devoted his life and soul to its advancement. He was a steady writer and never swerved from his duty. His simplicity and unassuming nature endeared him to all who came in contact with him and his views of public questions, as expressed through *Native Opinion*, were marked by a great deal of good sense and vigour." We fully endorse this opinion. *Native Opinion* under his guidance fully justified its name.

THE COUNCIL of the Victoria-Philosophical Institute of London, England, report a large accession of Indian and Colonial Members this year, amongst whom are several prelates ; the *Standard* and *Globe* note that the new number of its Quarterly Journal, just issued to Members and Associates, contains papers by Professor Stokes, F.R.S., of Cambridge ; Professor Hughes of the same University ; Professor Nicholson, M. D., F. R. A. S., of St. Andrew's University ; and Dr. Rassam, with maps of the scene of the latter's last researches at Nineveh and Babylon.

THE PIONEER uses this threating language towards the Maharaja of Kashmir. It "trusts that the Indian Government has explained to the Maharajah of Cashmir in the clearest way that he is held answerable for Major Biddulph's safety ; that if the least harm befalls Major Biddulph, the consequences to the Maharajah will be very serious. And public opinion, at home, will be even less willing to hear excuses from His Highness than the Indian Government is, always inclined as it is to deal gently with Native potentates. Accounts, perhaps distorted, of the Jammu Chief's recent demeanour at Lahore have certainly been telegraphed to England, and the news of the disturbances in Gilgit and the attack on a British Political Officer will give rise to a great deal of indignation" It is language of this kind in semi-official organs which tends to alienate the feelings of Native Princes and people.

SATURDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

THERE were 337 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending November 20, of which 45 were from cholera, 126 from fevers, 29 from bowel complaints, 19 from pthisis and asthma, 29 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Eleven children were still-born, 85 died between the ages of 15 days old and under and above 15 days and under one year. Thirteen persons died from old age. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 18. The average of deaths per diem was 48·1.

THE RAVAGES of the epidemic fever at Krishnaggur and its suburbs seem to be on the increase, and matters have assumed a serious aspect. A correspondent says that in many cases the last rites to the dead are not performed, that lifeless bodies are left to be preyed upon by carrion birds, and jackals and dogs. There is an air of desolation in and about the place, which makes the situation of the survivors most mournful. The epidemic has assumed a more terrible aspect this year than it did in the year 1864, though in the last mentioned year the Government did something to alleviate the misery of the sufferers and provide for the future. It does not appear from the conduct of the local authorities that they think it a matter worthy of serious notice. As yet they have not lifted their little finger in aid of the suffering people. We have received from our Krishnaggur correspondent a copy of a memorial which certain public spirited native gentlemen of that station have presented to the Presidency Commissioner by a deputation, suggesting some immediate remedial measures and a drainage scheme with a request to forward the same to Government. Mr. Monro has promised to comply with the request of the deputation.

THE PROGRESS of His Excellency the Viceroy from Lahore was to Sibi, thence to Jacobabad, to which he returned on the 20th instant. The party proceeded to Pir Chowki in the morning and rode thence about eight miles up the Bolan Pass, and repaired thence to Nari Gorge to see works in construction there. Sunday the 21st was spent quietly at Jacobabad, whence His Excellency started for Kurrachi by a special train accompanied among others by Sir Robert Sandeman, Captain Martelli, Mr. Hope and the political assistants. The party halted at Kotri for breakfast, the station being handsomely decorated. At Kurrachi His Excellency was received with great *eclat*. On the 23rd Nov. His Excellency inspected the Manora Keamaree and the harbour works, and expressed his satisfaction at what he saw. His Excellency leaves Kurrachi next week by steamer and will be at Bombay on or about Wednesday, where after visiting some places and works, among others Puna, will leave for Calcutta on Friday and arrive at the metropolis on Monday the 6th proximo at 5 P. M.

WE ARE gratified to learn that Dr. Charu Chandra Bose, son of Babu Muddon Mohun Bose of Beadon Square in this city, passed last month his examinations with high honors at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, and that he was immediately selected from a large number of candidates to the appointment of Assistant Physician of the City Parochial Board in its Hospital at Craiglockhart near Edinburgh, where there is always an average of not less than 700 inmates.

THE ENGLISH CONSOLS are above par. The London Correspondent of the *Englishman* says that the lack of safe investments and the plethora of money, owing to an absence of speculation, are the chief causes of the interesting monetary phenomenon. But the operation of these and other causes has been incidentally stimulated by Mr. Fawcett's promulgation of the government scheme for facilitating the purchase at Money Order Offices of small amounts of Consols from £10 upwards. It is said that the Premier may take advantage of this improvement to reduce interest on loans.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to notice the death of Dr. Edward Goodeve. As a physician he was unrivalled in his day in this country ; he combined to a rare skill a most amiable disposition and true benevolence.

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WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. Beverley has been charged with the superintendence of the Census work of Calcutta in addition to his other duties, and that he will draw an extra allowance of Rs. 500 per month. The very satisfactory manner in which he performed the Census work last time well qualifies him for the task on the present occasion.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London November 21.—Parliament has been further prorogued until the 2nd December.

22.—Mr. Adam starts for Madras next Friday. Under the influence of Mr. Gladstone, perfect harmony again prevails in the Cabinet. A winter sessions of Parliament is not expected. Five men have been arrested at Loughrea for reinstating a tenant.

Field Marshall Sir Charles Yorke dead.

23.—A sanguinary fight has taken place at Balling, County Limerick, between the police and the people owing to the latter obstructing the arrest of leaguer, when several policemen were wounded. Fifteen men have been charged with intimidating a landlord at Ballinrohe.

24.—During a Fenian procession at Cork, shots were fired in the police when fourteen persons were arrested.

25.—Mr. Healy, the Home Rule candidate, has been elected for Wexford by a narrow majority.

Major Evelyn Baring has started for India. The Messageries Steamer *Spezzia* has sunk after a collision, and 250 lives were lost.

24.—Notice has been issued that the East India Bonds will be paid off on November the 30th.

26.—The Cabinet has decided not to propose any coercive measures for Ireland and that a December Session is not necessary to introduce an Irish land bill.

The Queen has knighted Mr. W. P. Adam, and has appointed Sir Fredrick Roberts Grand Cross of the Bath.

Constantinople November 20.—The Albanians have refused to send a contingent to join the reliefs. Hostilities have commenced at Dulcigno.

21.—The Porte has promised Persia assistance against the Kurds.

23.—Darvish Pasha, while advancing on Dulcigno, was met by a force of Albanians, whose firing was replied to, but the advance was suspended. Ose-i-Dullah has fled.

24.—Darvish Pasha has entered Dulcigno with his force after some insignificant engagements with the Albanians.

25.—Later reports from Dulcigno state that desperate fighting has taken place, and that the loss on both sides was great.

Teheran November 22.—The Persians have destroyed 25 Khurdish villages in the environs of Charvan, contrary to the orders of their commander.

Capetown November 21.—That portion of the Basuto tribe hitherto friendly, has twice attacked the Residency at Leribe, but were repulsed.

22.—On the 13th instant, a force of Colonials, numbering 1500 repulsed the attack of 5000 Basutos. Casualties, six Colonials and 300 rebels.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications and periodicals :—1. Records of the Geological Survey of India Vol. XIII Part 4, 2. London Statesman for November 1880 3. Report on the Sanitary administration of British Burma for 1879. 4. Report of Indian Famine Commission, Part II. (Parliamentary Return.) 5. Condition of India. Report by James Caird Esq. C. B. with correspondence (Parliamentary Return.) 6. Mandadarir Ranshajya. A Poem in Bengali. By Nabinkali Debya, Bhowanipore. 7. Sasan Vramana. Ditto. Ditto. 8. Paricharika No. 7, for Agrahyana. 9. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society for August 1880.

WE ARE SORRY that owing to a typographical error in a news para in our last Babu Mahendranath Mookerjea is printed for Babu Jogendranath Banerjea, Deputy Magistrate. The latter gentleman, who is editor of the *Arya Dursana*, was meant. We may mention that he was a Professor of the Cathedral Mission College.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1880.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

XVIII.

COMPARISON is often instituted between the condition of the peasantry of Ireland and that of the tenantry of Bengal, and it is urged that the legislation, which is deemed necessary for Ireland, holds equally good for Bengal. But the two cases are not at all parallel. The landlord in Ireland has far greater power than his brother in Bengal. This point has been clearly brought out in the late discussions on the Irish Compensation for Disturbance Bill. Non-payment of rent in Ireland has always carried eviction. Even the Land Act of 1870 did not dispense with this provision. It was provided that if a tenant was dislodged from his holding he was to receive compensation according to the limit of a scale determined by the Act. To that principle there was a most important exception—namely, that eviction should not be "disturbance" in cases where it was founded on non-payment of rent. In Bengal although the law recognizes eviction for non-payment of rent, it is still hedged in by so many conditions and restrictions that it is practically a dead letter. By the Compensation of Disturbance Bill it was sought to suspend the process of eviction for a time, and Mr. Gladstone thus defended it. He said that the present distress in Ireland" was due to the act of God, that a succession of bad harvests had produced in parts of Ireland an extreme state of things. In truth, the act of God in the failure of the crops had replaced the Irish occupier in that condition in which he stood before the Land Act, because he was deprived of his usual means, and had to contemplate eviction for non-payment of rent, and, as the consequence of eviction starvation. It is no great exaggeration to say that in a country where agricultural pursuits are the only pursuits, and where the means of the payment of rent are entirely destroyed for the time by the visitation of Providence, the occupier may regard the sentence of eviction as coming very near to a sentence of starvation." Considering this state of things Her Majesty's Government proposed that if a landlord in the distressed tract should wish to eject a tenant for non-payment of rent he must give him compensation, but this exceptional provision should be in operation for 16 or 18 months only. As Mr. Gladstone said, "the proposed measure is limited in time; it is limited in place; it is limited, above all, in subject-matter. Not a farthing can be allowed under this Bill by a Judge unless where, first, there is inability to pay; secondly, it is proved to be due to the recent visitation of Providence; thirdly, the tenant is willing to accept reasonable terms; and fourthly, the landlord unreasonably refuses them." Again: "The question now is whether we establish a *prima facie* case for the principle of the Bill that something ought to be done to prevent those extreme calamities which will arise when a portion of the nation, deprived by the act of God of the means of payment, is to be liable to eviction, absolutely without resource, and to the total confiscation of that estate provided for the tenant by the Land Act, in instances in which he has nothing to do with the unfortunate circumstances which expose him to it." Mr. Gladstone thus concluded: "I admit the existence of that which in some parts of the country may be called a conspiracy—not against the payment of rent only, but against the payment of all just debts. I am not able to draw a distinction between rent and other debts. Rent must be regarded as a just debt, and no admission will be made by me or any of my right hon. friends in any way tending to weaken that proposition. (Hear.) But what we fear and what we feel is this—that there is no such sure way of strengthening the anti-rent agitation as leaving some pleas of justice in the mouths of those who promote it (hear); and that there is no way of making war upon the anti-rent agitation which is so sure to have effect as that of drawing a broad and clear line between the cases where a man is stripped by the visitation of Providence of means of payment and is willing to offer reasonable terms, subject to the tribunals of the country, and cases, which the noble lord supposes to exist, where, under the influence of the anti-rent agitation, persons able to pay allow themselves to lose house and home rather than pay." It would be thus seen that Mr. Gladstone based the necessity of the new Bill not so much on equity as on humanity, but we all know that the Bill was ultimately rejected by the House of Lords. Even in the House of Commons many Liberal members sided with the Conservatives and voted against the Government. In the House of Lords the opposition was headed by no less a personage than Earl Grey, the redoubted champion of Liberalism and Reform. Earl Granville in introducing the Bill in the House of Lords cited the following case in justification of the measure. It is a report from a Police officer :

"July 24, 1880.

"I have to report that at——, in sub-district——, of——, union of——, there are about 12 families, all of whom have been served with ejectment notices to quit for non-payment of rent. Out of those families two have been stricken with fever. One named——, mother and three children, no food, clothing, or bedding, lying on wads of straw or dried rushes; the other family,——, three children were lying with fever, but are now convalescent, also living partly by relief, but not in such distress as the—— family, the disease in whose case was partly occasioned by insufficient nourishment. They are receiving now from local medical officer nutriment consistent with the different stages of the disease, and the husband of——is receiving union outdoor relief in the way of money. About 25 years ago this town land was only paying a rent of £36 a year. A change of landlords then took place, and some short time after it was raised to £76 per annum, which it has since paid and is now supposed to pay, and which appears to be a large increase on what in general is but a cast-away bog reclaimed from time to time by the tenants. Some of the families on this town land are being relieved from the Mansion-house Committee, and the remainder—eight families—are receiving union outdoor relief. I am led to believe that none of the tenants on this town land are in a position to pay rents, owing to the recent bad harvests."

His Lordship remarked, "now I ask your lordships to consider the position of the Irish Government who are obliged to enforce 12 such evictions as these, not by one or two policemen, but often by 100 or 200 men of that force." But Earl Grey said :

"I am one of those who hold that a bad harvest is not a sufficient reason for the tenant to claim a reduction of his rent, as a general rule; and that it is not desirable that rent should fluctuate according to the variations of the seasons. The tenant offers the amount of rent which he believes he can fairly pay on an average of years. (Cheers.) In years of special prosperity such as we had a few years ago, the landlord receives no increase, and in the same manner when a bad year comes the tenant has, in general, no right to expect a reduction of the rent he has undertaken to pay. This, I say, is a general rule. At the same time, I freely grant that the last three or four years have been so exceptionally unfavourable, that the greater part of the landlords of England and Scotland and Ireland have felt it to be both their duty and their interest not to be extreme in demanding their rents, and in the great majority of cases have made concessions to their tenants. But that is a very different thing from depriving the landlords by law of the means of enforcing their claims for rent. (Cheers.) The circumstances of England and Ireland, I would point out, are entirely different in this matter. In England the lease generally contains provisions by which the tenant who does not pay rent can be deprived of his land. But in Ireland, as I understand, the power of a eviction is that alone by which the landlord has any assurance of getting his land, and I think it is the opinion of all the most experienced agents in Ireland—of all the persons best acquainted with the manner in which land is held in that country—that by suspending the power of eviction or, what comes to the same thing, by allowing that power to be exercised only under a penalty which no landlord would venture to incur, the Bill will practically suspend the power of getting rents. (Cheers.)

In some cases the inability of a tenant to pay rent may arise from circumstances which fairly entitle him to indulgence; in others it may be the reault of improvidence and mismanagement. The landlord may have a knowledge of circumstances which make it inexpedient for him to show indulgence, and yet he may be totally unable to establish that fact to the satisfaction of a County Court Judge; so that I am afraid the practical effect of this Bill will be generally to suspend the power of levying rents in Ireland. And we have this to consider—landlords have in a great majority of cases no other means of livelihood than their land. They have also claims upon them which they are bound to meet—the interest of mortgages, family charges, &c.

Again :

The tendency of this Bill is to teach the people of Ireland that they need not be careful and economical in prosperous times, because it teaches them that when there comes a change and when things get bad there is always Parliament to go to. There is no worse or more fatal teaching than that; but above all, I condemn this Bill on account of its tendency not to increase, but to destroy security. Remember what the circumstances are. For many months there has been an agitation in Ireland for what is called the abolition of landlords. The proposal, in other words, is to transfer the ownership of the land from those to whom it now belongs to the tenants. A league has been formed for that purpose, and meetings have been held at which the tenants of Ireland have been advised in the strongest language to keep a "firm grip" upon their land. They have been told that it is right for them to hold thus to the land, with or without paying rent. My lords,

that advice has fallen upon no unwilling ears. We know what has been done. We know that threats of the most violent kind have been used, not only against every man who should venture to take land after the eviction of a previous occupant (however just the eviction might have been), but also against tenants who are able and willing to pay their landlords, lest they should presume to do so. And these threats have not been empty words. They have been followed by most cruel acts. You all know how many barbarous outrages have been committed in the last two months, and now at the end of that period Parliament is invited to pass a Bill the avowed object of which is to enable the Irish tenants to keep that firm grip upon the land which they desire without paying rent to their landlords. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Beaconsfield was equally strong. His Lordship said that the rights of property are the "main basis of liberty and civilization," and they should not be lightly interfered with. His Lordship thus enumerated his objections to the Bill:

"My first objection is because it imposes a burden upon a specific class; it acknowledges that it has to deal with a national misfortune, and then, I think most illogically and most unwisely, it proceeds to say that the means by which it will try to remedy the unexpected evils that have occurred shall be means which shall have been furnished by only one class in Ireland (hear, hear), and that class not a numerous class, and above all a class that is suffering as well as the rest of the population. Well, I think the second objection to this Bill is that it introduces insecurity into all kinds of transactions (hear, hear) - and the third objection which I have is that it appoints a public functionary to whom it delegates the extraordinary power of fixing the rents of the country. (Cheers.)"

The Duke of Argyll had said, that "there was an agricultural distress in Ireland," Lord Beaconsfield replied, "well, it is possible there is. We will admit it. But I cannot understand that the best way of alleviating the agricultural distress is by plundering the landlords." His Lordship concluded by saying that "the Bill was a step for the transference of the soil from the legal possessor to the casual occupier." We all know what the result of the debate in the House of Lords has been. The Bill has been rejected.

Now, what does the history of this Bill teach us in Bengal? Here was a measure limited in time, area, and character, designed to meet an exceptional crisis, but it has been condemned by public opinion in England and rejected by the House of Lords. And how is such a crisis dealt with in Bengal? As the records of the Famines of 1866 and 1873-74 shew the zemindars invariably suspend collection of rent from ryots suffering from failure of crops, "an act of God," not unfrequently remit rents, but never evict them. Then again there is no comparison between the condition of the peasantry of Ireland and Bengal. We are familiar with the pictures of the misery of the Irish tenant; in Bengal there has been happily a considerable change for the better. We give below the testimony of no less a personage than Sir Ashley Eden on the subject:

"I have just returned from visiting the Eastern districts, and I may say, on this occasion when my administration is only at the commencement, what I could not well say at a later period without seeming to seek credit, for the Government of which I am the head. Great as was the progress which I knew had been in the position of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different from that which I remembered them to occupy when I first came to the country. They were then poor and oppressed, with little incentive to increase the productive powers of the soil. I find them now as prosperous as independent, and as comfortable as the peasantry, I believe, of any country in the world; well fed, well clothed free to enjoy the full benefit of their own labours, and to hold their own and obtain prompt redress for any wrong."—Sir Ashley Eden's Speech in 1877.

And the administration report of every division annually contains evidences of the same description. Then, again, it is the peasantry of Ireland, who are agitating for changes in the law, but in Bengal they are contented enough unless they are excited by official fire-brands, such as those, who produced the conflagration in Pubna and other eastern districts in 1872-73. And yet the Government of Bengal proposes of its own accord to revolutionize the landed system in Bengal, to redistribute property on pet theories of its own, to uproot rights of property, which Lord Beaconsfield says constitute the "main basis of liberty and civilization," to sow descord where there is peace, and to flood the country with litigation. We do hope that Sir Ashley Eden will seriously consider the situation into which he is being dragged. Has he collected any evidence to shew that the condition of the ryots has deteriorated under the existing land law, that they are oppressed or ill-protected, or that the state of agriculture has suffered in consequence of the restrictions of the present law. If not, why meddle and muddle?

LORD NORTHBROOK ON INDIA.

INDIA owes a deep debt of gratitude to Lord Northbrook. More than once it has been our pleasant duty to describe the blessings conferred upon India under His Lordship's Viceroyalty. Although he is no longer directly responsible for the good government of this country except as a cabinet minister, it affords us no small satisfaction to see that His Lordship has not forgotten its myriad millions. Whilst out of office His Lordship lent them a tongue by pleading their cause in the House of Lords. Twice did he present the petitions of the British Indian Association to the House of Lords regarding Indian Finance and Taxation, which he supported with elaborate reviews of the financial condition of India. Whenever there has been a suitable occasion His Lordship has been ready in expressing his lively and generous sympathy with the people of India. His last utterances were given in the shape of a lecture on India at the Burmingham Institute. This lecture gives a bird's eye view of what His Lordship saw in India. Every sentence that he uttered is instinct with his generous feeling and kindly sympathy. Since the late Lord Canning no English statesman has come out to India, who has realized to himself a more vivid sense of the responsibilities and sacredness of British rule in India, who has studied the people more thoroughly and in a more kindly spirit than Lord Northbrook, and his Birmingham lecture shews that amid the cares and labors of his office he did not miss a single opportunity to take an intelligent and sympathizing view of their inner life. We cannot do better than give a few extracts from this remarkable lecture—we wish we had space for it *in extenso*. His Lordship began by describing the Rajputs. He said: "There is nothing in the story of Greece or Rome which exceeds the gallantry and devotion shown by those, the most noble and chivalrous of the Hindoos, in the defence of their country against the invasions of the Mussulmans, which lasted for more than two centuries. The defence of Thermopylæ, and the devotion of the Decii were equalled, if not surpassed, by the Rajputs at Chittore." His Lordship thus referred to the policy of annexation: "Actuated by no unworthy motives, but from the mistaken belief that the welfare of the people of India would be promoted by the extension of British territory, the rulers of India were inclined to embrace every legitimate opportunity of annexing independent States. But this error was soon discovered, and after the Indian Mutiny the Queen was advised to issue a solemn proclamation to the princes and people of India, in which Her Majesty declared that she desired no extension of her territorial possessions, and was determined to respect the rights, dignity, and honour of the native princes of India as her own. This proclamation, which was accompanied by concessions with respect to the adoption of heirs in case of the default of lineal descendants, has given the most solemn assurance that the native States will be maintained in their present condition of independence under the protection of the paramount power of England. The result of this policy has been that the feeling of the princes and chiefs in Rajputana and Central India is thoroughly loyal towards the British Government, and in no part of India did I find the feeling of the people for the British Government more cordial than in these independent States." His Lordship thus described the late Maharaja of Jeypore as the typical Rajput Prince:

This prince governed his country well. He established an excellent college which is affiliated to the Calcutta University, and a school for the education of the sons of his nobles, where I heard some of the boys recite Cowper's lines upon his mother's picture. Female education is not neglected, and some progress has been made in inducing the daughters of the higher castes to attend his girl schools. A school of art has been for some time in existence, and some of the art products of Jeypore, notably the enamel, are of great merit. The goal is in good order. The Maharaja has established hospitals and dispensaries. Public gardens adorn the city of Jeypore, which, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water, is one of the finest in India. There are many works of irrigation in the Jeypore State, and the Maharaja always promoted any public works likely to benefit his people. A few years ago the Custom's tariff was revised and the internal transit duties abolished.

The Maharaja during the mutiny placed the whole of his forces at the disposal of the British Government, and he exerted himself in the most praiseworthy manner for the relief of the terrible distress which was caused by a famine which devastated Rajputana in 1868. When I was Viceroy he was a Member of the Legislative Council of India, and on several occasions I was greatly indebted to him for advice and assistance.

His Lordship paid a graceful tribute to the memory of the late Maharaja of Viziniagram recalling to mind his "handsome presence," and his many virtues and public services. His Lordship said, "this enlightened nobleman was one of the foremost in advancing the welfare of his fellow-countrymen, and he was especially remarkable for his endeavours to reduce the great expense which they are in the habit of devoting to the marriage ceremonies of their daughters—a custom productive of most serious evil." His Lordship continued:

You must not suppose that because I have brought before you prominently the native princes of Rajputana that those of other races and religions are not worthy of equal praise. The late Rao of Cutch zealously seconded Sir Bartle Frer's efforts to suppress the slave trade in Zanzibar, where many of his subjects reside. The great Mahratta States of Gwalior and Indore are now governed upon enlightened principles. The internal administration of the Nizam's territory by Sir Salar Jung has been highly successful. The small Mussulman States of Central India and the Sikh Principalities of the Punjab are not behindhand either in their material progress or in their loyalty to the British Government. The late Raja of Travancore, a State which lies at the southern extremity of the Indian peninsula was a most enlightened ruler, and he was ably assisted by native statesmen, especially by Sir Madhava Row, a native of Madras, who after having been for some time the minister of the Maharaja of Indore, was chosen by me to administer the State of Baroda during the minority of the young prince, and has amply justified my selection by the success of his administration during the last five years. Other native statesmen have done signal service in the improvement of the administration of the different native States. I may mention Sir Dinkur Row, in Gwalior, the Khan Sahib, in Jowra, Shahamut Ali, in Rutlam, Pundit Mumphool in Ulwar, and Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, in Kotah.

To the Native army his Lordship did ample justice. He noticed in emphatic terms the bravery, skill, and high character of the Bengal, Madras and Bombay troops. Of the Punjab troops His Lordship said:

It must not be forgotten that when "the madness of a moment" struck the mass of the Bengal army, the native troops raised in the Punjab under Edwards and Nicholson, supported by the courage and the wisdom which have made the name of John Lawrence dear to his fellow-countrymen, gave—at a most critical moment—assistance and support, without which the struggle before Delhi might have had a very different result. And in the memorable siege of the Residency of Lucknow, in which the thoughts of every Englishman were absorbed during many weary months of suspense, faithful native soldiers shared all the privations and all the dangers of the British garrison.

His Lordship also recognized the glorious part, which the Native troops have taken in the Affghan War. He said:

Lastly, I must not omit to allude to the gallant services of the native army in the war which is now, I trust terminated in Afghanistan. When Sir Frederick Roberts held out without difficulty his position at Kabul the most distinguished regiments of the British army saw the Ghoorkas, the Sikhs and the Guides side by side with them in every feat of arms. In Sir Donald Stewart's action near Ghazni, and in Sir Frederick Robert's decisive victory at Kandahar, the native native troops highly distinguished themselves in the field while their discipline under great hardships throughout two campaigns has left nothing to be desired. But of the feats of army in Afghanistan, none will in future be remembered by them with greater pride, and by us with more lively gratitude and affection, than the defence of the Residency at Kabul by seventy-five men of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides. Here again as at Lucknow, many of the native soldiers were of the same race and religion as their assailants yet not a man among them deserted the four Englishmen, whose lives it was their duty to protect at the cost of their own.

For a long day they sustained the unequal conflict; and at last, when Cavagnari and Kelly had fallen, when Jenkyns and the gallant young Hamilton had lost their lives in charges against the Affghan guns, the last desperate sally was led by a native officer, Jemadar Jewan Sing.

The mention of the name of this gallant native officer reminds me of the many high-spirited native officers whom I have seen in India. Not a few among them are men of rank; and there are remarkable instances, which I could relate if time allowed me, of their having distinguished

themselves upon service in command of detached bodies of troops.

His Lordship then passed on to native education. Referring to Calcutta his Lordship said goes on: "You will find there a contrast as striking as any that exists in the world. You will meet native gentlemen who speak English as well as yourselves, who are ready to discuss with you English history and literature, and modern philosophy, and European politics." His Lordship bore this cordial testimony to the national character of the people of India:

I know from experience that the people of India are industrious, orderly, patient in suffering, affectionate to their relations—supporting them in distress to the utmost of their means (there is no Poor-law in India)—and grateful to their rulers for help in time of trouble, such as the famines which have lately occurred. It may be said without exaggeration that there is no nation where the class of domestic servants are so useful. I look back with affection to several most excellent and valuable men who served me in India, and I have been told that it often happens that good masters who have been home upon leave find on landing at Bombay on their way back to their duties that their native servants are waiting for them at the landing place.

His Lordship thus spoke of the arts and manufactures of India:

I must not overlook, in attempting to describe, however briefly, the natives'ofIndia, the merits of the class of mechanics. Their marvellous artistic qualities have been recognised from the earliest ages of antiquity. The productions of the Indian room, and potters' wheel, and of Indian goldsmiths, silversmiths, armourers, and carvers in wood, stone, and ivory, together with the spices and dyes of the country formed the chief staples of the trade between the East and West in ancient times. In modern days, owing to the introduction of machinery in manufactures, and the astonishing industrial productiveness of this fortunate island accompanied, at first, I am ashamed to say, by high protective duties against the manufactures of India, their hand-wrought goods were driven out of the western markets, where the appreciation and almost the tradition of them became nearly lost.

To conclude this part of my subject I think something might be learned even here in Birmingham from a study of Indian work. The native workman is technically trained in his craft from his earliest childhood, and his technical truthfulness and practical genius show the value of early training and of constant application to one particular class of art handicraft.

It really does our heart good to read the following kind and sympathyzing words spoken *in memoriam* of Maharaja Ramanath Tagore and Justice Dwarkanath Mitter. Of the former his Lordship said:

Rajah Romanath Tagore was a man of excellent English education and highly respected among his fellow-countrymen. He showed in his conversation the acuteness of intellect which distinguishes them coupled in his case with sound judgment. He and many like him who represent the landed gentry of Bengal—I use this expression in preference to Indian phraseology—are as heartily interested in the success of the British Government of India and as loyal subjects of the Queen as we are ourselves. Romanath Tagore was a Member of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy and he often gave us most valuable assistance. Upon more than one occasion when I wished to know the sentiments of his fellow-countrymen I consulted him confidentially and my confidence was never misplaced.

And thus of Justice Dwarkanath Mitter:

The remarkable acuteness of intellect which characterises the natives of India has found a congenial sphere in the study of the law. There are many distinguishished pleaders and barristers at Calcutta and in ether parts of India. The judicial service is now largely composed of natives of India and they have filled the highest judicial offices with credit. I will take as an instance the late Dwarkanath Mitra, who was for six years one of the judges of the High Court of Calcutta the most elevated judicial bench in India. He was the son of a comparatively poor man. Born in an obscure village in the neighbourhood of Calcutta he won his way by the force of his own ability and character. I can speak from my own knowledge of the high estimation in which this distinguished judge was held by this countrymen and by the English in Calcutta and his successor has well sustained the character of the native judges of the High Courts.

We cannot feel too grateful to his Lordship for the very kind terms in which his Lordship spoke of the Native Press, and of our humble efforts. We give his remarks below:

There are newspapers published in India —notably, the *Hindoo Patriot*, of Calcuta—written in English exclusively by natives of India, which hold their own well with the anglo-Indian journals. I looked through the list of the newspapers some sixty in number, which are taken in by this institute, and I found the name of no Indian journal among them. If I might venture to make a suggestion, I should recommend your committee to take in the *Hindoo Patriot*, and any of you who are interested in Indian question would greatly profit by occasionally looking at it

I remember a curious instance of the closeness with which the vicissitudes of our English Parliamentary system are watched. In 1874 there was a threatened famine in Bengal, and question arose whether in the administration of relief a labour test should be universally applied. I had come to the conclusion, for reasons with which it is not nessary to trouble you that such a test was inapplicabe to the case with which I had to deal, and I gave orders accordingly. This happened just at the time when a dissolution of Parliament was imminent, and Lord Beconsfield then Mr. Disraeli, had made a speech in this country. He happened to touch upon the Indian Famine, which was then a topic of great interest, and remarked that a labour test was, in his opinion, not altogether applicable to the circumstances of India. This speech, of course, came out to India, and a writer, I believe in the very paper to which I have alluded, said that he saw very clearly why the Viceroy had given his orders about the labor test, for there was to be a dissolution, the Conservatives were coming into office, and he had naturally shaped his policy in India in accordance with the opinions of the coming Premier. Our native friends, you will observe, prophesied the defeat of the Liberal party in 1874 pretty shrewdly. I have not had occasion lately to read their writings as much as I did then so that I cannot tell you if they were equally right in their predictions of the result of this year's elections.

His Lordship then gave a glowing account of the Parsi and Hindu celebrities of Bombay and also of Punjab celebrities, for which we regret we have not space. His Lorship thus noticed English compositions by educated Bengalis:

Every year many books are published in English written by natives of India. Among the most important of them is the "Antiquities of Orissa," by Rajendralala Mitra, a work as remarkable for its style as for its learning. Indian ladies have taken their place as authors, not only in English but in French. Toru Dutt, whose premature death was deplored by M. Garcin de Tapy, was a Christian lady of Bengal, who besides English poetry of no mean order, wrote a pathetic story in French, which has been published at Paris. I should likely to give you an instance of English composition by a native of India, and I will read to you two short verses composed by my friend Maharaja Jotendromohun Tagore, of Calcutta, as a song of welcome to the Prince of Wales which was set to music on the occasion of his visit:—

"Hail noble Prince! all hail to thee;
With joyous voice we welcome sing,
As bursting into festive glee
Bengala greets her future King.
Tho' humble our reception be,
And though our strains may halting run,
The loyal heart we bring to thee
Is warmer than our Eastern sun."

I hope you will agree with me that the language is as well chosen as I know the sentiments were sincere on the part of the writer and his countrymen.

His Lordship nobly indicated the duty of England towards India. He said:

"We have now arrived at the frontier of India, and I have finished the observations which I have to make to you. To me the work has been a labour of love, for no man could have filled the position which has fallen to my lot in India without carrying home with him a sincere affection for the people. You may think, perhaps, that my descriptions have been pitched in a key of monotonous panegyric. To this I would reply that I have no sympathy with those biographers who think it is their duty to lay bare, with scrupulous fidelity, every defect in the character of the man whose life they write. I know well enough that there are native princes in India whose habits will not bear investigation. I know that there are dissolute and spendthrift nobles in India as well as in England; that there are conceited youths there who bring ridicule upon the educated natives; that commercial morality is not universal there any more than it is here; that there are indifferent regiments in the native armies; and that the common people in India, as in England, have their faults as well as their virtues. But I can honestly say that not a word you have heard from me is, to the best of my belief, either exaggerated or untrue."

Would that this large-hearted and noble spirit were common among our rulers! How different would have been then the condition of the people and their feeling towards their immediate masters! His Lordship thus concluded:

"What impression do I wish you to carry away in your minds? Are you to leave this hall with nothing but a vague recollection of names unfamiliar to Birmnigham and the Midland counties? Have you yourselves no duties to perform to the magnificent empire, the exteut af which may perhaps have been brought more forcibly before you than ever before by the variety of the races and classes which I have rapidly sketched to-night? In what manner is the power of the people of England—greater now than it has even been in the history of this country—to be exercised in respect of India?

"It is sometimes said that Indian questions had better not be discussed in Parliament. If this means that such questions should not, upon ordinary occasions, be brought to the front in the political conflicts of the day, I should heartily agree. But if it be contended that the people and the Parliament of England ought to view with indifference the conduct of affairs in India, I altogether dispute the position. However enlightened it may be, the Government of India is a despotic Government; but, to use the words of a great English statesman, "a minister of the Crown will not sanction acts which he cannot defend in Parliament. Thus silently but effectually the apirit of the British constitution has pervaded India, and the most absolute despotism has been qualified and tempered by the genius of representative government.

"It is therefore your duty as citizens not to neglect the affairs of India, and it is the duty of Parliament to discuss those affairs from time to time as occasions arise, not in minute details, indeed, but upon broad principles.

"From what I have said to-night, I hope you will have received the impression that the principles of sound Indian administration are not far to seek They rest upon the foundation of justice and common sense. Our dealings with the native princes must be strictly governed by the treaties and engagements which we have made with them. We must show our sympathy with the nobles and educated classes and associate them with us as much as we can in the government of their country: we must cherish and reward our native soldiers and officers; we must rule the people with patience, remembering how far they are removed from ourselves in education, in the introduction of changes in their institution and habits.

"Above all we must keep India at peace. Do not listen to those irresponsible writers who try to frighten you by the idea that India is in danger of attack. Do not be led astray by the vague word "prestige" to embark in a criminal rivalry with Russia for the supremacy oi Central Asia. I am giving you the advice of responsible politicans of all political parties when they speak in their sober senses. Remember Lord Beaconsfield's wise words that "Asia is large enough for the destinies of both Russia and England." Never forget Lord Salisbury's advice, when you are troubled by timid counsels, to consult your large maps. Rely upon it that so long as India is Governed well, so long as its revenues are husbanded, and the surplus applied to the development of its magnificent resources; so long as its princes are loyal, its armies are true, and its people contented, you may laugh at prophecies of danger from without. Beware of those who for some plausible reason or another are constantly urging us to extend the limits of the Indian Empire of the Queen, notwithstanding our solemn pledges. Believe me it is large enough, and carries with it responsibilities serious enough now to task to the utmost the power of its rulers. And, above all there is one simple test which you may safely apply to all Indian questions. Never forget that it is our duty to govern India not for our own profit and advantage, but for the benefit of the natives of India."

Nobly said. Lord Northbrook has greatly enhanced the obligation under which he has already laid the people of India by his generous exposition of their character and their claims to justice in his Birmingham lecture. It will we make no doubt greatly help Lord Ripon in understanding the varied communities of India, their sentiments and feelings, their wants and wishes.

THE REPORT OF THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

VII.

WE have already discussed the recommendations made by the Famine Commission under heads I, II, and III. of their Report. We now come to head IV. Under this head they deal with the subject of village inspection. Having arrived at the conclusion that the village system adopted by Lord Northbrook in Behar in 1874 is preferable to Sir John Strachey's poor-house system, the Commissioners point out "the importance of establishing a system under which there should be a constant and careful inspection of all villages in the distressed tracts by a special staff of officers." And they are obliged to admit that no better example can be found of the organisation required for this purpose than was afforded in Behar in 1874. They write:—"The method then adopted was to divide the country into circles of convenient size, each of which was placed under its proper officers with a regular gradation of authority, and with a clear definition of duties. These posts were filled by utilizing the existing staff of district officials to the utmost, by borrowing both European and Native civil military officers from other departments, and by making use of volunteers of ability and character, and especially such of the local landed gentry or pensioners of the Government as were willing to contribute their influence and knowledge to the State." The Commissioners distinctly lay down that such a special organisation should be created whenever the prospect of famine becomes imminent. They observe: "Its object would be to obtain specific information as to the degree and locality of the distress and the classes and persons in need of relief, and to encourage those who

really need to apply for it. The inspecting officers would examine into the condition of all persons of every village, and especially of the poorest classes; they would ascertain if any are in want and have not applied for assistance, and would see that they receive it; they would also ascertain if any who have applied for relief are not in want, and ought to be struck off the list. To those who are able-bodied they would make known the places where employment is offered; and if they fail to seek work, they would through the influence of the village head, or otherwise, encourage them to avail themselves of the offer. For those who are in want, and if capable of work, they would see that the arrangements for giving gratuitous relief are efficient, and that no unnecessary delay, or mistake, or fraud, intervenes to prevent their getting it." That not a single soul died of hunger during the Behar famine of 1873-74, was due to the adoption of the village system and the excellent arrangements made for working it.

The next question discussed in the report of the Famine Commission relates to Food Supply. The majority of the Commission consisting of General Strachey, Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Peile recommend the Government "to maintain a policy of non-interference with the ordinary operations of trade unless in some exceptional condition of affairs when there may be evidence that without such interference the supply of food will not be maintained; but to keep a constant watch over the food supply of the people in time of threatened or actual scarcity, and to remove any impediments in the way of the free movement of trade; measures being also taken in anticipation of the time of need to extend and improve to the utmost, and in all parts of the country, those means of communication on which the distribution of the food directly depends, and those means of irrigation by which its production may be profitably increased and secured." The only case in which, according to them, Government interference *with* trade is admissible, is where trade fails to act or refuses to sell. They say:—"In purely agricultural tracts, where wages are paid in grain and not in money, and the local demand of the small towns is supplied not by imports from distant marts, but by small purchases from the stores of the agriculturists, it may happen that the agriculturists refuse to sell for fear of not having enough for their own consumption, and the local traders may be afraid to import through inexperience and the want of correspondents in the large marts. In such a case the Government would rightly interfere, and its action in importing grain from a distance might have a beneficial effect, both by proving to the local traders that such an undertaking is practicable and profitable, and by removing the panic which had led the landowners to close their grainpits. It might even become necessary to import grain for sale to the public in such an event as a combination of local traders to refuse to sell, or only to sell at prices unduly raised above the rates of neighbouring markets." The majority of the Commission think that, as a rule, the activity of private trade in India may be relied upon for supplying and distributing food in times of famine. To establish the position taken up by them they state that the imports by sea into Southern India in 1876-77 and 1877-78 amounted to about two millions of tons and that the total quantity of grain conveyed by the railways into the famine area was 1 or 1½ millions of tons. On the basis of these facts, the majority of the Commission hope that the activity of a private trade in India will, as a rule, be found sufficient; and that with the gradual extension of railways into districts where they do not at present exist, the power of meeting the wants of the population in time of local scarcity will be still further developed. They accordingly conclude that "every interference by the Government with the operations of trade must be adverse to this tendency and prejudicial to the growth of those habits of self-reliance which it is essential for Government to encourage." They condemn strongly the proposal made by Mr. Caird and Mr. Sullivan, that the Government should store grain in the periods which intervene between famines and should thus be prepared in time of distress with a supply sufficient for the wants of that portion of the people who are likely to be affected." They advance several objections against the proposal. In the first place, they argue that the actual quantity of grain required for famine relief, whether it is stored or bought as occasion requires, will on the scale adopted in the Report. be 500,000 tons for each 54 years; and that if this quantity be stored the original cost of the grain will be enhanced by interest for 54 years on the capital invested in the purchase; so that the storing will be more than double as costly as the purchase at the time the grain is wanted. In the second place, the majority of the Commission contend that "no Government has ever succeeded in such a measure as that here proposed;" and that "the repeated and continued attempts to alleviate the difficulty of securing the food supply of the people by direct State interference, which have been made in our country and elsewhere, have always ended in failure, and the safety of the population and their freedom from extreme fluctuations of the price of bread were only assured from the time when all such efforts were finally abandoned." General Strachey, Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Peile proceed much further and speak of the bad effects which Government storage, they fear, will have on the people and on trade. They say:—"The dangers and difficulties consequent on the storage of grain by the Government would be very great, especially in respect to the manner in which the stores of grain should be utilized, and in which the Government should regulate its action in opening or closing the stores. The result, upon the dealers in grain, of the Government suddenly opening the stores when prices rose beyond a certain fixed amount, and upon the people when the stores were closed, the local trade having meanwhile been destroyed or its action paralyzed, must, we think, be disastrous." They further write: "We greatly fear that any system of Government storing, if once brought home to the people, would produce most fatal effects on their prudential habits; and that the existence of a public granary in every village ready to be thrown open whenever distress passed beyond a certain point, would be a standing encouragement to improvidence and recklessness, and to that most dangerous of popular vices, the disposition to force the Government to grant public charity. The plan would strike a death-blow at that healthy development of the internal trade of the country, now in an early stage, but steadily thriving under the encouragement given by the extension of railways and complete free trade, and it would raise a fatal barrier to the growth of those qualities of self-reliance in the community without which the country can never raise itself in the scale of civilization. Chronic famine is, we are satisfied, one of the diseases of the infancy of nations, and its remedy will never be found in prolonging the tutelage of the State, and least of all in measures which would render escape from such tutelage almost impossible."

In order, therefore, that the people of India may raise themselves in the scale of civilization they must be left to perish by millions in time of famine; and as they are still in the infancy of nations their suffering from chronic famine is inevitable. So think General Strachey, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Peile and Mr. Elliot, all ardent admirers and disciples of Sir John Strachey. This view which cannot commend itself to the common sense of any intelligent person who possesses a heart, does not find favour with Mr. Caird and Mr. Sullivan. They dissent from their colleagues and insist that the evidence before them has convinced them "that, under present conditions, it might not only be expedient, but absolutely necessary, for the State to make provision in the manner condemned" in the Report. They write: "There are certain localities in Southern, Western and Central India which are now, and may continue to be for some time, distant from the lines of railway communications, and which are in an essential degree liable to visitations of famine. For these comparatively inaccessible tracts, which we may reckon at one-fifth part of India, with a population of forty millions, we suggest a plan of storage to show that the measure is not the financial impossibility indicated in the Report; and if our views as to its necessity be accepted, we recommend its being adopted tentatively on a limited scale, leaving the extension of the operations to be decided by the success or otherwise of the experiment * * * * The food of the people is of the simplest kind, grain and salt, and a few condiments for a relish. The grain is easy to handle, bears storage in pits for many years, and the people themselves grind it as they require it. The pits are made in the ground, in a manner with which the Natives are familiar, and cost nothing beyond the encircling ring of baked clay, and labour, in construction. We propose no new practice, but recommend that, in outlying places, the Government should, through their resident officials do for the safety of the poorer classes what the wealthier now do for themselves. The people live on different varieties of dry grain grown in their several districts, which is the specific food they are accustomed to. As this common grain is rarely an article of export, its storage would in no way interfere with the operation of foreign trade, and as the storage would be sub-divided in every village, it could be done without disturbance to the usual operations of husbandry. In seasons of abundance stores may very conveniently be made. A village of four hundred inhabitants, cultivating four hundred acres of grain may be reckoned to have forty of the class for whom storage is here proposed. A store of seventeen would suffice for this number during a year of famine, and as severe famines, on an average, come as yet but once in eleven or twelve years, the quantity so required might be secured out of two years of good crops during that interval, at the rate of three and a half tons for each time, without any pressure on the rest of the people, while the storage of that quantity of grain would be a simple and inexpensive operation." Mr. Caird and Mr. Sullivan fully admit that as a general principle it is manifestly inexpedient for the Government to undertake any functions which experience has shewn can be adequately performed by private enterprise. But they point out that sad experience has taught us that sometimes during famine people, with money in their hands, have been unable to purchase food which trade had either failed to bring to the locality or which the traders refused to sell. Trade, they truly say, is not influenced by sentiment. "Its object is profit, and unless that is clearly discerned it is slow to move. There is much risk also in a speculation which might be altogether marred by a few falls of rain, which would convert imminent famine into moderate sufficiency." We perfectly agree with Mr. Caird and Mr. Sullivan as to the necessity of establishing State granaries for dealing with Indian famines. But we are inclined to think that it would be more advantageous, both on financial and other grounds, to purchase grain at the time it is wanted, instead of buying it in a season of plenty and storing it in pits. The difficulties of practically working the scheme propounded by Mr. Caird and Mr. Sullivan would be almost inseparable. Moreover, there is great force in the contention of their colleagues that if the grain be purchased at the time it is wanted, it will be less costly than buying it in a season of low prices and storing it in pits. In the case of storing grain the interest on the capital invested in the purchase will be lost for a considerable length of time. Grain stored in pits is so much dead stock which does not yield any return. In 1873-74 Lord Northbrook found no difficulty in purchasing grain at the time it was wanted. We are strongly in favour of the view that when the occurrence of famine has become a certainty, the Government should, first of all, arrange for an adequate supply of food. This can be done most satisfactorily in the manner in which Lord Northbrook did it during the Behar famine. His Lordship's wise measure did not produce the bad effects on the people or on trade, which are mentioned in the Report of the Famine Commission as likely to be the result of Government intervention. "The only effect of the measure upon the grain-dealers," as the London *Statesman* for October says, "was to prevent their using the monopoly in their hands to starve the people by sending the price of grain out of all proportion to its scarcity." Our contemporary continues:—"Efforts were re-

peatedly made by the dealers to run the price up to eight or ten pounds per rupee, when the opening of Government stores at once dropped it to twenty pounds, the price at which the Government sold. The measure in no way discouraged the importations of the private trader, as the price at the Government stores lost an enormous margin of profit to stimulate his exertion." This is perfectly true. Of course, according to the abstract principles of the economical science, the importation of grain by Government into Behar in 1873-74 *ought* to have paralyzed private trade, but it *did not*. Instead of proving "disastrous," the measure proved eminently beneficial, so much so that the Behar famine of 1873-74 has been the only successfully managed famine in this country since the commencement of British rule. And we have over and over again shewn in these columns that the administration of relief in Behar on the principles adopted by Lord Northbrook did not produce any bad effects on them. It did not demoralize them or render them undisposed to return to their homes and usual occupations after the distress was over. Such being the case, our plain duty is to accept the teachings of experience, instead of allowing ourselves to be guided by the speculations of mere theorists and *doctrinaires*.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

IN our last issue we gave an abstract of the new scheme for the reorganization of the Accounts Department. The main object seems to be to promote the interests of the members of the Covenanted Civil Service at the expense of those of uncovenanted servants. The junior civilians of the Bengal establishment submitted memorials to the Secretary of State, protesting against the appointment of uncovenanted officers to the five principal Accountant-Generalships. They contended that such appointments involved a breach of the provisions of Acts 24 and 25, *Vic.*, cap 54, under which certain offices were reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service. This matter came up for consideration before the Marquis of Salisbury, when Secretary of State for India along, with the general question relating to the grievances of the junior civilians of the North-Western Provinces. Lord Salisbury announced the condition of the Accounts Department unsatisfactory and wrote as follows:—"The administrative business of finance though intimately connected with the duties of accounting is of a different nature, and requires very different qualifications. It is indispensable to the efficiency of a financial officer that he should have a thorough knowledge of accounts; but there is much of the work of keeping accounts that may well be performed by officers and clerks, who would not be likely to become efficient financiers. If this distinction be duly recognized, if appears to me that there is no reason why an arrangement could not be made, under which members of the Covenanted Civil Service should be employed in the Department of Finance and Accounts, in a manner that should secure the provision of recruits for the higher financial posts wholly from that service, possessed of the requisite technical knowledge of accounts, while the less important but more special duties of the Account Branch might be supplied by uncovenanted servants, many of whom should be natives of India." The changes in the organization of the Department of Finance and Accounts now announced are very advantageous to the members of the Convenanted Civil Service. The five Accountant-Generalships have been formally declared to belong to that service; and three appointments in the Enrolled List will also be reserved for its junior members, in which they will acquire a technical knowledge of accounts, and become fitted for holding Accountant Generalships. These three appointments will be one in the second grade on Rs. 1,500, one in the third grade on Rs. 1,000. The advantages which the Covenanted civilians have gained are very great. At present one of the five Accountant-Generalships—namely that for Bombay,—is falled by an uncovenanted officer, Mr. Edward Gay. But when he vacates his appointment, his successor will be a member of the heaven-born service. Hitherto the Accountant-Generalships have been regarded as the great prizes of the Uncovenant Service; but they are now taken away. The Government of India has shown its practical recognition of the public spirit which led the junior civilians of the North-Western Provinces, to complain of breach of faith on the part of Government, because promotion did not fall to their lot with the rapidity desired by them, by appointing the leaders of their agitation to Accountant-Generalships. These leaders, Messrs. E. T. Atkinson, T. W. Rawlins and A. C. Tupp are now Accountants General for the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Madras, respectively. Profiting by the experience gained from the agitation of the junior civilians in the North-Western Provinces, the Government of India takes care to declare that it "will, at any time, make such changes as it may think expedient, in the organization now announced;" and that "the present Resolution is not to be regarded as in any sense, a legal or moral contract, which the Government is not at liberty to vary without the consent of the officers of the Department." This declaration seems to us to have been wholly unnecessary and a confession of weakness, when Lord Salisbury, in dealing with the grievances of the North West Civilians, declared "that rules such as those of Lord Dalhousie framed for administrative purposes, and notifications such as those of the Civil Service Commissioners indicating rates of salaries in various branches of the service must not be held to pledge the Government to maintain particular officers or forms of administrative agency, or be regarded as guarantees for any particular rates of salary or prospects of promotion."

To provide for the ordinary recruitment of the Uncovenanted Enrolled officers there will be maintained, as heretofore a body of probationers, who will be selected by competitive examination. Three nominees will be examined for each vacancy, "the nominees at every third examination being Natives of India of unmixed descent." The *Pioneer* strongly condemns this provision, and argues that it will give the pure Natives an advantage over Eurasians and East Indians. Our contemporary writes:—"With equal chances for the first two vacancies, and a certainty that every third out of every three vacancies is theirs, the probability that eventually the whole of the Uncovenanted Service will consist of natives of unmixed descent is very great. We can only trust that, in the interests of the natives of mixed descent, that, from time to time steps will be taken to neutralize the natural effects of a measure which unduly favours one class at the expense of another." The *Pioneer* is wholly mistaken. If our contemporary had carefully considered the matter, he would have seen that the provision to which he takes exception does, as a matter of fact, unduly favour Europeans and Eurasians at the expense of pure Natives. For the first two vacancies Natives will have no chance at all. For these Government will nominate Europeans and Eurasians alone; and Natives will be nominated for the third vacancy only. Thus the provision which the *Pioneer* condemns is unjust to Natives, and not to Europeans and Eurasians. For our part, we think that the principle on which Government should act is fair play and no favour. The system of nomination should be entirely done away with, and all the accounts department should be selected by free competitive examination, without any limitation as to race or colour.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will arrive at Calcutta on Monday next at about 5 P. M. The usual notification has been issued giving a programme of the procession. We hear that the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta will welcome His Excellency to the capital by waiting upon him at the Howrah terminus, but have wisely resolved not to inflict upon His Excellency a formal address.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL has appointed a Committee to consider the Assam Immigration question, consisting of the following gentlemen: Mr. A. Mackenzie, President, Mr. Colman Macaulay, Mr. Browne of Messrs. Schœne Kilburn and Co., Mr. Inglis of Messrs. Begg Dunlop and Co., Mr. Wilson of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co., Mr. Aitchison, Tea Planter, Assam, members, and Mr. Hare, Assistant Secretary, Assam Government, Secretary. The first meeting of the Committee will be held at the latter end of December.

WHILE the sufferers from the inevitable incidents of warfare in Affghansthan are receiving sympathy from our generous Government and the benevolent public, it would not be inopportune to bring to notice the claims of the widows and orphans of the non-combatant portion of the officers and men, whose business in the public service obliged them to incur the risks of employment in the enemy's country. Our readers, who have taken the trouble to watch the events of the last two Kabul Campaigns, will remember the Nari massacre, in which a considerable number of officers of the Public Works Department employed on the Kandahar Railway, were killed in August last. Amongst them were two native gentlemen, one of whom was the Chief Clerk and Accountant of the Engineer-in-Chief's Office and was attached to the Hurnai and Gooliscan Section, Kandahar State Railway, and the other his son. Babu Krishtendra Sanyal, the accountant above mentioned, was posted to the Jacobabad Section, and he had to move up to Sharageh, a place 100 miles up. He had served Government in the Public Works Department for nearly eighteen years, and his services were always noticed with approval by his immediate superiors, the Executive Engineers and the heads of the Public Works Department such as the Chief Engineer, Accountant-General, Public Works Department, and Controller of Public Works Accounts. Babu Krishtendra Sanyal was chiefly employed in Oude and has left a widow and four children unprovided-for. The widow and minor orphans are entitled to a pensionary allowance from the State and we hope their pitiable case will receive some kind consideration at the hands of the Government. Need we add that if the Government does not make a suitable provision for them the almoners of the Patriotic Fund we earnestly hope will take their case into their generous consideration.

AT THE last meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta Dr. Rajendralala Mitra roundly taxed the executive for not utilizing the budget grant of Rs. 20,000 for Bustee improvement. Several speakers stood up for the executive, but none of them could give any satisfactory reason for the omission complained of. There was a constitutional question raised by the learned doctor in reference to the appointment of Superintendent of Stores. The Chairman had applied to the Commissioners for sanction to the appointment made by him, but as the salary of the office was fixed at Rs. 200, and the travelling allowance at Rs. 50, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra contended that under Section 36 of Act IV. of 1876 the appointment rested with the Chairman and the Commissioners had no voice in it. He accordingly moved an amendment to the effect that, while the Commissioners express their satisfaction with the selection made, they are of opinion that the appointment rests with the Chairman and does not require their sanction. The meeting thus divided on the motion:

FOR.	AGAINST.
Raja Harendrkrishna Bahadur	Maharaja Norendra Krishna
Babu Sreenath Ghose	Babu Jodoolal Mullick
,, Juggudanund Mookerji	,, Lallmadhub Mookerji
,, Jogeshchunder Dutt	,, Sharodachurn Mitter
,, Nobinchunder Bose	,, Goneshchunder Chunder
,, Preonath Dutt	Mr Hart
,, Modoosoodun Dutt	Babu Kallynath Mitter
,, Radharomun Mittra	,, Surendranath Banerji
,, Kristodas Pal	,, Joygobind Law
Dr Rajendralala Mitra	,, Nobogopal Mitter
Babu Charuchunder Mullick	Dr K M Bauerji
,, Sreenath Chunder	Babu Promothonath Bose
Mr Zemin	Mr Wilson
,, Wallis	Mr Caithness
Babu Shamlal Mitter	14
,, Gocoolchunder Dhur	DECLINED TO VOTE
Dr Stewart	Vice-Chairman
Mr Manickji Rustomji	Chairman
18	2

SOME of our contemporaries state that in consequence of the agitation against the Rent Bill it has been resolved to introduce the Bill in the Governor-General's Council and that Mr. Reynolds has been charged with it. This is not correct. So long back as in September last the Lieutenant-Governor had recommended to the Government of India that the Bill should be introduced in the Upper Council and that it should be entrusted to Mr. Reynolds. The Government of India has not yet come to any decision on the subject; we believe the Law Member is opposed to the course recommended by the Government of Bengal. Mr. Reynolds has been commissioned by the Government of Bengal to make local inquiries in reference to the Bill.

AS WE stated last week Mr. Reynolds held conference with some Dacca zemindars on the Rent Bill. On Saturday last he was to have met some zemindars of Hooghly at the Sudder Station, and this day he meets a few zemindars of Behar at Bankipore. We do not see what good will be done by desultory conferences of this kind. A flying visit to this district or that district will lead to no satisfactory result. If the Government really wants to know the opinions of those interested in the Bill, it ought to appoint a regular Commission with power to take evidence. This is what Her Majesty's Government has done in respect of Ireland. It has appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into and to report on the working of the Irish Land Act of 1870. Mr. Reynolds is well qualified for the task assigned to him, but he ought to be allowed sufficient time for its execution in a proper manner.

THE EAST gives the following account of the conference of Mr. Reynolds with the Dacca zemindars:

We confidently trust that a shrewed observer like Mr. Reynolds will have seen beneath the surface of things and not carry away a roseate impression of things after a short conference of only three hours with a small knot of officials and non-officials selected for the occasion. In the first place, we were utterly disappointed at the very small number of invitations that were issued the result of which was that only six Zemindars, four pleaders, three native officials attended this august meeting. It was opened by Mr. Reynolds announcing that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had asked him to submit his opinions on certain points and that he would, therefore, want to know the opinion of the meeting on four points, namely, extension of occupancy rights, their transferability, table of rates, and distraint. Excepting one gentleman who happened to be an officer in charge of the Dearah Survey, all the speakers protested against any extension of occupancy rights, against making them transferable without the consent of the landlord and against taking away the remedy by distraint. The meeting was wound up by Mr. Reynolds declaring that he was himself doubtful of the practicability of the table of rates, that occupancy holdings might be made transferable with the consent of the landlord and that he will be glad to obtain their written views on the Bill within the course of a fortnight after which he will be required to submit his opinion. Thus ended the much talked of meeting about the Rent Bill.

These conferences we are afraid will prove shams. How can Mr. Reynolds suck out the brains of the people whom he may "interview" by three hours' *sitting*?

WE HAVE received the following account of Mr. Reynolds' conference at Hooghly:

The proceedings of the meeting convened at Hugli on Saturday last by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division to discuss the draft Rent Bill may be taken as a sample of the nature of the enquiry with which Mr. Reynolds will satisfy himself in his mufussil tour. There were present Mr. J. P. Grant, the District Judge, Mr. Beames, the Collector of Hugli, Mr. Wyer, the Collector of Burdwan, 8 Zumindars (4 of whom were from Utturpara), 4 or 5 vakils, 3 native judicial officers, a Deputy Magistrate, an ex-Deputy Collector, an ex-Kerani who has espoused the cause of the ryots, the editor of a local newspaper, and the "law-member" of the Burdwan Raj. Mr. Reynolds informed the meeting that although Government approved of the main lines of the Bill, it did not pledge itself to its details and asked the gentlemen present to state their views on what he considered the four principal debatable points in the Bill, namely, 1, the proposal for the extension of the right of occupancy to 3 year ryots and to sub-ryots; 2, the proposal to make right of occupancy transferable; 3 the proposal to abolish the law of distraint; and 4 the proposal to protect encambrances from being cancelled by certain sales. The native gentlemen present were equally divided in representing the two interests. Arguments both for and against these proposals and others of inferior interest were advanced, and Mr. Reynolds occasionally took part in the discussion. But these were discussions, which any two second class vakils of the High Court could have carried more methodically, if not much more ably, in Mr. Reynolds' chamber in Calcutta, if they had been entrusted with briefs by opposite sides. Where was the necessity of Mr. Reynolds taking the trouble to go all the way to Hugli when he did not examine a single ryot as to his condition or resources, enquire into the peculiar institutions of the district, if any, or into the nature of the different tenures and holdings which obtain in the district. The ratio which rent bears to the value of the produce, the rise that has taken place in the price of food-grain and the value of occupancy holdings when they are sold would have been very interesting topics of local enquiry, but it appears that it is not the intention of Government to sound the feelings and opinions of the people or to collect a body of tangible facts before the Bill is introduced into Council.

WE ARE glad to observe that the East Bengal Landholders' Association have called a public meeting of landholders and others for the 22nd instant to consider the Rent Bill. The British Indian Association have issued a circular in English and Bengali to their constituents and others in the Mofussil interested in land with a synopsis of the Bill inviting their opinion upon it, and urging them to hold district meetings for representation to Government. As soon as they receive a sufficient expression of opinion from the Mofussil they intend to hold a public meeting in Calcutta, to which they propose to invite delegates from the interior.

WE HAVE received a copy of a pamphlet containing notes on the Rent Bill by a Member of the British Indian Association. The notes are thoroughly practical, and expose the defects of the Bill in an effective manner. There are many useful suggestions in the pamphlet, well deserving the attention of Government.

WE ARE requested to draw attention to an advertizement of Chiarini's Royal Italian Circus. This Company, it seems, perform feats, some of which had not been seen before in Calcutta. There are some novelties of an Indian character, which have elicited roars of applause. We allude to Indian Juggling Act upon a bare-backed horse and to the imposing scene of the performing Bengal Tigers. The horse-tamer shews the utmost skill in this circus.

Correspondence.

ROMANISING THE INDIAN DIALECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

Dear Sir,—As agreed I send you herewith for publication a letter addressed to me by the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Pandit Mohesh Chundra Nyayaratna, from which it will appear that he advocates the use of the Roman Character throughout India.

As you are personally aware I am now with the assistance of a few friends doing my best to start in Calcutta a Society for the gradual adoption of the Roman Alphabet by the natives of this country. The task which we have set before us is of course of an extremely arduous and uphill character. Under such circumstances the fact that the Principal of the Sanskrit College has openly expressed his concurrence in our views has naturally been to us a subject of earnest congratulation, and we have been very desirous to make known to the native community at large the favorable opinion entertained by so distinguished a scholar and fellow-citizen. I must, therefore, again thank you for granting me so much space in your widely circulating paper. I need hardly state that Pandit Mahesh Chundra Nyayratna has granted me full permission to make such use of his letter as I may deem advisable in the interests of a cause to which I have been long devoted.

Yours Sincerely,
J. F. BROWNE.
55 *Park Street, Calcutta.*

SANSKRIT COLLEGE.
2*nd October*, 1880.

To, J. F. BROWNE ESQ.,
Judge, 24-Pergannahs.

SIR,—You were pleased to ask me to express my opinion on the desirability of an attempt to introduce the Roman character in place of the Bengali, Nagri and other characters of India.

To expresss my opinion on the question and the grounds on which it is formed it will be convenient to consider, *first*, whether it is desirable or not to have one and the same character in use in all the countries of the world or ot least over as large an area as possible; *secondly*, if it is desirable to have only one universal character which of all the existing characters has the claim to preference of adoption.

Few, I believe, will be inclined to answer in the negative the first question viz, whether it is desirable to have one and the same character all over the world. The advantages of having only one character in the world are, indeed, almost too obvious to need specification. The questions that are now agitating Behar—whether the Nagri character ought to supersede the Persian, and, if the Nagri character ought to supersede what form of that character, the *Kayathi*, the *Mahajani* or the *Book Nagri* should be adopted—would be all satisfactorily settled if only one character were adopted in the whole of the civilised world. A Sanskrit scholar is obliged to learn various different characters to arrive at a correct text of a Sanskrit work. On this point I can speak from personal experience. In preparing my edition of the Taittiriya Samhita I have had to learn many different characters in which some of the manuscripts are written. Difficulties like these could not exist if only one character had been in use.

One of the greatest advantages that may be expected from the use of one character in all parts of a country like India where there are several languages derived from one parent stock, is that it would tend to make the different languages themselves approach each other more closely when all the Indian languages derived from the Sanskrit, come to be written in one and the same character; it will at once be seen that the difference between them is not so great as people now suppose. A Bengali, for instance, who in consequence of his ignorance of the *Nagri* and *Uriya* characters cannot make out anything even of a short simple letter in Hindi or Uriya will surely be able to understand a good deal of it if it is written in a character which he knows. This will certainly facilitate the acquisition by a native of one province of India of the languages of other provinces, and thus it will be a powerful help to merge (in the distant future, of course) in one great national speech the different provincial languages of India.

It will be as well to point out here a most unaccountable misconception which I have found to exist in the mind of some (and they are men of education and liberal views) that the adoption of a character different from the one that may at present be in use in any country would have the effect of interfering with the language and literature of that country. Characters are only arbitrary signs to represent certain sounds. Any sound as that of (1) in Bengali can be represented by any conventional mark and as a matter of fact there are many different signs by which it is represented. If, therefore, all the sounds of a language are properly represented by the new character adopted there is no fear whatever that the language or the literature of the country would be injuriously affected by the adoption

If this misconception is removed the repugnance that is felt to have an old character replaced by a new one is likely to be considerably lessened. And when we calmly consider the advantages that would accrue in the future by the employment of one and the same character by all the different nations of the world—the facility in the acquisition of foreign languages that it would bring about the closer union in which it would join peoples of different countries by a readier interchange of their thoughts—and lastly the unity of language that it would help to produce where, as in India, the different languages are closely connected with each other—we cannot but think that they outweigh the small temporary disadvantages that a change of character must be attended with. Certainly it is not difficult to convince ourselves that national feeling has nothing to do with the question of the introduction of new symbols for the sound of a language. Just as in any art or science we may without compromising our nationality adopt any foreign improvement so may we adopt new symbols of letters if we have reasons to think that the adoption is likely to be of the greatest benefit to us.

I now come to the second question, which of the different existing characters has the best claims to be adopted as the universal character. On this question there is likely to be greater diversity of opinion. I am for the Roman character and my reasons are briefly these. The Roman character is already in use in the most civilised and powerful portion of the world. It is vain to hope that any other, as for instance an Indian character will ever succeed in replacing the Roman character in Europe and America. Besides, the accidental advantage of being a character employed by the most advanced portion of the human race, the Roman character has also some intrinsic advantages. In the ease and rapidily with which it can be written and in the absence of compound letters it is, I believe, superior to all other characters of the world. The simple fact that it has been found possible to print several Sanskrit works as the *Rik and Yajur Vedas* and *Hindusthani* works as the *Bagh O' Bahar* wholly in the Roman character proves that with the help of certain conventional diacritical marks it is fully equal to do duty for any Indian character whatever. There are scholars in this country who by reading Sanskrit works printed in the Roman character are able to read Sanskrit with as much facility when printed in that character as when printed in the Bengali or Deva Nagri character. I may name Babu Syama Charan Mukkurji, Head Pandit of the Hindu School, who by reading only one Sanskrit work, the *Katha Sarit Sagar* printed in the Roman character, is now able to read Sanskrit printed in that character with the greatest facility. It may also be remarked that so far as India is concerned the fact of her being under English rule necessitates the acquisition of the English language and consequenily of the Roman character by a good part of the more intelligent and influential portion of the people of all parts of the country. It is perhaps not too much to say that a knowledge of the Roman character has become almost a necessity if only to read the sign boards of streets and even of native shops in considerable towns. The adoption of the Roman character, therefore, would not occasion so much inconvenience as would be caused by the adoption of any other character even if that character were an Indian one, as the Bengali for instance, for people of all parts of India learn the English, but no provincial language is learnt beyond the limits of the province in which it is spoken. There is, moreover, a very strong objection against the adoption of an Indian character as it would have the appearance of

(1) ক.

favouring a particular section of the people of India to the detriment of other sections. The introduction of the character in use among the masters of India is obviously free from this objection.

But though the claims of the Roman character were made out never so clearly, the adoption of an alien in place of native characters is sure to evoke a strong opposition. I quite understand and sympathise with the feeling that would prompt this opposition But we should remember that even patriotic feeling should be under the control of reason so that it does not degenerate into mere sentimentalism, and that true patriotism demands, we should be able to do things that however distasteful at present, are calculated to promote the good of our country in the long run. Besides, nations (as already remarked) often adopt foreign improvements in arts and sciences and even in manners and customs and do not thereby compromise their nationality. I therefore do not see how our nationality would be injuriously affected by the adoption of the Roman character. We should also remember that the loss by such an adoption, if any, would be only provincial and not national (speaking, as we ought to speak, of the people of the *whole* of India as forming *one* nation) but the gain would most emphatically be a national one.

I have thus endeavoured to show that the Roman character possesses certain intrinsic advantages not possessed by any other character in the world and that under the peculiar circumstances of India it is much better fitted than any Indian character to be the universal character of India.

Before leaving this part of the subject however, it will be well to advert for a moment to an objection based on the supposed inadequacy of the Roman character to represent all the sounds of the Indian languages. It is said that as the Roman character has not signs for many Indian sounds we shall never succeed in writing an Indian language in that character. The (2) for instance, of the Bengali being represented by *t* of the Roman character, which in English has the sound of (3) we shall in reading Bengali written in the Roman character be always making such ridiculous mistakes as that of pronouncing (4) (titutanti) as (5) This objection rests on the supposition that the Roman character is to be adopted exactly with the powers that it has in English. But it is certainly not to be so. I have already mentioned that oriental scholars of Europe have succeeded in writing Sanskrit as well as Hindusthani in the Roman character and there is nothing to prevent the conventions already introduced by them (or indeed any better convention if such could be devised) to be made use of in writing the Indian languages in the Roman character. To take the case of t(6) and (7) when it is once learnt that t in transliteration has always the sound of (8) and t i, e. t. with a dot below, * the sound of (9) *Titu* will always be pronounced (10) and not (11) which latter word should be written Titu. It is indeed the opinion of some advocates of the adoption of the Roman character in this country that in transliteration all the phonetic diacritical marks need not always be used, as on what is called the leading string principle. No difficulty will, as a general rule, be found by one acquainted with an Indian language in reading correctly a passage in that language written in the Roman character even without these marks. This question of detail I shall deal with in the sequel, remarking in the meantime that no valid objection can be raised to the adoption of the Roman character on the ground of its inadequacy since that inadequacy can be fully remedied by the introduction of suitable phonetic diacritical marks.

Having attempted to show that the Roman character is best fitted to be the character in universal use in India I shall offer a few remarks on the steps that should be taken to bring about the adoption of that character in this country. It is not my intention to enter fully into the whole question as it is one of detail and can best be dealt with by a society organised for considering and adopting the best means of introducing the Roman character in the Indian languages. I shall here confine myself to a few points that I consider to be of the most vital importance.

In the first place I must state most distinctly and emphatically that no attempt should be made to make the adoption of the Roman character compulsory on the people of the country. The attempt to force on an unwilling people an improvement however beneficial to them cannot be either just or politic. Such an attempt would intensify the opposition that an innovation like this is sure to excite (and as a matter of fact I know that the people of the country dislike the innovation very strongly indeed) and thus it would have the sure effect of defeating its object. The change, if ever it should come to take place, must come to take place very gradually indeed. The promoters of the scheme should for the present only try to persuade the natives of this country that the charge would be to them a beneficial one. Students of colleges and the higher classes of English schools should be encouraged by prizes to learn to write with facility their own language in the Roman character. Editions of the most popular works in the several native languages printed in the Roman character might be published and distributed gratis or sold for very moderate prices under selling the present cheap editions in the native character. By such means the inconvenience that must attend the adoption of a new character to the men of the present generation should be minimised. I hope that if these steps were taken the hostile feeling with which an innovation is regarded would gradually disappear and in half a century from this time the Roman character will have quietly supplanted the various characters of the different parts of India.

In the second place I must point out the necessity of commencing operations simultaneously in all the provinces of India. Instead of being an advantage it would be a great misfortune if the Roman character were adopted in one province and rejected in others.

In the third place I must observe that we must confine our efforts to the adoption of the Roman character with the addition of the necessary phonetic marks to enable it to represent all the sounds of the Indian languages without at all interfering with the languages themselves. For instance it is not our business to inquire how a word should be the spelt. whether there should be the three different s's palatal, cerebral and dental (12) and (13) and the two n's dental and cerebral (14) and (15) the two j's and (16) and the like. Our endeavour should be to represent the written language of the people in the Roman character. When in such an advanced country as England, it has not yet been found practicable or advisable (for there are some very serious objections to the giving up of the historical method for the phonetic method of spelling) to introduce the phonetic system of orthography—and the fact cannot be too strongly stated that the anomalies of the spelling of the Indian languages sink into insignificance when compared with those of the English language—it would be quite a needless multiplying of difficulties to attempt anything in that direction which is sure to be violently resented by the people and that on some very good grounds. To take the case of the three s's (17) In Bengali these letters are pronounced alike. But the different letters should, it may reasonably be thought, be maintained not only that the etymology of words may not be obscured by the retention of only one of them, but that actual confusion of meaning may not arise in cases like (18) (a dead body) and (19) (all), (to float) and (20) (language) where the difference of meaning is at once known by the difference of spelling. The following Sanskrit sloka gives with some humour the necessity of knowing where to use the palatals, (21) and where the dental s (22)

যদ্যপি বন্দু নাধীতং সংস্মরণং কিঞ্চিদপ্যধীয়ীত।
জ্ঞেন স্বজনঃ শ্বজনো মা ভূত্ সকলং সকলং সকৎ
শকৃৎ।

"If one does not read much at least one should read so much as to learn not to confound (23) (one's friends and relatives) with (24) (dogs) or (25) (all or the whole) with (26) (a part) or (27) (once) with (28) (ordure)"*.

Again, it should be remembered that the Roman character if it should replace all the different characters of India should have symbols for all the sounds not only of one provincial language but of all the languages of India. It would therefore be necessary to retain the palatal s' (29), the cerebral sh (30) as well as the dental (31). the dental n (32) as well as the cerebral (33) the j (34) as well as y (35) for though each of these different sets do not represent distinct sounds in Bengali they do represent quite distinct sounds in other parts of India as in the North Western Provinces These considerations naturally lead us to the question of the diacritical marks. It will be evident from what has been said above that diacritical marks would be necessary to distinguish the letters like the cerebral and dental n (36) and the palatal, cerebral and dental s (37) With regard to the marks on the vowels to denote, that they are long (as a for (38) i for (39) and u for (40) I am fully persuaded that they cannot be done away with. The doing away of them especially in the case of a would only throw our orthography into something like the chaos of the English system. It will at once be admitted that these marks can not be dispensed with in the case of learners and that even after one has become proficient in the languages there will always be cases of doubt and difficulty especially when there is a new word or a word with which one is not familiar. In proper names the absence of marks will cause a confusion that it is difficult to conceive. To give an example Two villages that adj in each other, in the Ampta, thannah Howrah District, called Narit and Narit (41) can in the Roman character be distinguished only by the diacritical mark on the vowel a; and it may be mentioned that last year when allotments of different sums of money were made to the two villages for village roads by the Road Cess Branch Committee of Howrah it become a matter of difficulty afterward to ascertain, owing to the omission of the diacritical mark which sum was meant for which village or whether both the sums were meant for one of the villages only. Practically it will always be difficult to decide when the mark is to be given and when it may safely be omitted. On such a matter different people will always have different opinions. The Ramayana and the Mahabharat in the Vernacular languages are generally intelible to even boys of seven or eight years old and even ignorant shopkeepers can read them well enough for their own entertainment though of course they do not understand them thoroughly. Now if these children and shopkeepers had as much knowledge of the Roman character as they now have of their own native character these popular works will be to them sealed books if they were printed without the diacritical marks. As it is they grope their way into the meaning, but then it will be impossible for them to grope even, they will stumble on every vowel and give up the attempt of reading as hopeless. As however it would not always be easy to decide before hand for what class of readers a book is intended and to give or omit accordingly the diacritical marks, the rule in printing should be absolute that the marks on the vowels should always be given. The same remarks have to be made with regard to the other diacritical marks. Greatest confusion would arise if the marks distinguishing for instance (42) from (43) were omitted. (44) written in the Roman character (Titu) might if the diacritical marks were not always used, be pronounced. The fundamental principle of orthgraphy requires that distinct sounds ought to have distinct symbols and it can by no means be safe to violate this principle, Without distinguishing marks such words as (45) (baldners) and (46) (a shelf) (47) (coarse flour and (48) custard apple) (49) (eight) and (50) (set in sun set (51) (to tremble with fear) and (52) (to move quickly in rage or pride) (53) (wing) and (54) (grain, gram) (and the list might be indefinitely multiplied) would in the Roman character be written exactly alike and the confusion always attending the violation of the principle that every distinct sound ought to have a distinct written symbol would in such cases where the meanings are so different be intolerably augmented.

When to these inherent objections to the omission of the diacritical marks be added the consideration, already urged that it would greatly increase the difficulty of getting the Roman character at all adopted by intensifying the hostile feeling with which an innovation is always regarded, as also by strengthening the position of the opponents of the measure and repelling those who like myself are friendly to it. I scarcely think that any one who has the cause really at heart, would have any objection to use with the utmost strictness the diacritical marks, though it may, for some time to come, occasion some additional trouble and expense in the printing of native works in the Roman character. Endeavours should of course be made to devise means to lessen the trouble and expense of printing in the Roman character with all the diacritical marks; whether that object would be best secured by founding new types or any other means should certainly be one of the first questions to engage the attention of yours society.

I have the honor to be
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant
MAHESA CHUNDRA NYAYARATNA.

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* I do not mean to say that we need necessarily stick to the diacritical marks already in use. if a better system of distinguishing the letters could be devised.

2 ত, 3 ট, 4 িতুতুঁাতি, 5 টিটুটাটি, 6 ত, 7 ট, 8 ত, 9 ট, 10 িতু, 11 টিটু, 12 শ ষ and স, 13 ন ণ,

* The remarks that have been made with regard to the different s's and n's, apply also to the long i* and long u† which in Bengali are usually pronounced like the short i and short u‡

* ঈ, † ঊ, ‡ ঈ-ঊ।

14 জ and য, 15 শ ষ and স, 16 শব, 17 সব, 18 ভাসা, 19 ভাষা, 20 শ, 21 স, 22 স্বজন, 23 শ্বজন, 24 সকল, 25 শকল, 26 সকৃত্, 27 শকৃত্, 28 শ, 29 ষ, 30 স, 31 ন, 32 ণ, 33 জ, 34 ণ and ন, 35 শ ষ and স, 36 আ, 37 ঈ, 38 ঊ, 39 আ, 40 নারীট, and নারীট, 41 ট. ঠ, ড, ঢ, ড় and ঢ, 42 ত, থ, দ, ধ and র, 43 তিতু, 44 টিটু 45 টাক, 46 তাক,

47 আটা, 48 আতা, 49 অক্ট, 50 অন্ত, 51 থরথর, 52 ঠরঠর, 53 ডানা, 54 দানা।

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 27th November, 1880.

The commercial report of the week closing this day is as meagre as the one proceeding it. Our markets have exhibited perfect monotony during the period and nothing of importance has transpired.

Imports.—Piece-goods and yarns. There has been little or nothing done in these, dealers are still kept from operating freely as they have not yet been able to get rid of the previous supplies and would only offer to operate at prices which importers could hardly accept, but ere long a change for the better is expected Local manufactured yarns however have rather been spared from this depression and 2's and 10s have continued to find buyers at previous rates.

Exports.—This market has neither been very fortunate as restrictions continued to rule against free operations.

Oil-Seeds.—Lin and Poppy market for these has been very firm and prices have been advancing, present quotations range from 4-9 to 4-12-6.

Wheat.—Continued active and a fair amount of business done at prices ranging from 2-8 to 2-136.

Rice.—About 40,000 bags of 2 Mds. each of all kinds found buyers at prices easier.

Jute.—This market has continued fairly but active supplies having improved they have helped prices to drop 3 to 4 annas medium and good sort whilst for low qualities, Disse and Daorah they have been less affected.

MONETARY.

In this market there has not been change of importance to notice. Money plentiful interest at the bazar at 2 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Continued in good demand and prices have considerably advanced at the close. The following rates ruled. Rs. 98-6 to 98-8 for 4 % and 107-4 to 107-6 for 4½%.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

The market for Jute industries has been unusually active and prices without any good reason have gone to such a height which clearly indicates that the old speculative mania has again returned, but ere long there must be a heavy crash.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
The RightHon'ble the Earl of Northbrook, London...	51	14	0
Baboo Kristomohun Bose, Cuttack.....	20	0	0
,, Satcurry Nundy, Lahore.....	13	4	0
,, Surbessar Mozoomdar, Chuppye.....	5	0	0
,, Gopalchunder Mookerji, Poree.....	13	4	0
,, Bungsheedhur Roy, Moorshedabad.....	13	4	0
,, Moheshchunder Sircar, Rungpore.....	10	0	0
,, Joyram Ghose Chowdry, Jonardonepore.....	1	0	0
,, Sivaprosuno Ghose, Contai	5	0	0
,, Khudiram Poddar, Koostia,.....	2	0	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*November* 24, 1880

GENERAL—Mr. F. W. V. Peterson District and Sessions Judge, on leave, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Jessore, during the absence on leave, of Mr. A. Brett, or until further orders.

Mr. H. O. King is appointed to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the sixth Grade. Mr. King will continue to be employed in this present appointment under the Durbhunga Raj.

Babu Kasi Kinker Sen, Depuy Magistrate and Deputy, Collector, Maldah is transferred to the District of Pooree and is appointed to have charge of the Khoorda division of that district.

Mr. A. W. Mackie Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Palamow Lohardugga is appointed to act until further orders, as an Assistant Commissioner of the Second Grade, with effect from the date on which he joined the Palamow Sub-division.

Mr. C. H. Maseyk, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajmehal Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to the district of Dinagepore.

Babu Upendro chandra Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore is transferred to Rajmehal, in the Southal Pergunnahs.

Babu Radha Shyam Sing Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Darbhunga, is allowed leave for two months under section 4 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Raj Kishore Narain, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector at present employed on License-tax duty in this district of Shahabad, is transferred to Darbhunga.

Mr. C. C. Stevens Officiating Magistrate and Collecter of Burdwan, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom during the absence, on leave of Mr. T. J. C. Grant, or until further orders.

Mr. A. A. Wace is appointed to act until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors at Beerhoom, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Babu Mohendro Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on Settlement Duty Chittagong is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 22nd instant or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Juggo Mohun Roy Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khoorda, Pooree, is allowed furlough for six months under section 8, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. J. J. Livesay Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore, is allowed furlough for one year and twelve days under section 21 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 5th January next.

Mr. J. W. Edgar, c. s. i, is appointed to act until further orders as Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Commissioner of Patna. Mr. Edgar is also appointed to act in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors until further orders.

Advertisements.

STAPLEY'S GRADUATED TRANSLATION EXERCISES.

Numerous enquiries having been made for the various editions of the above work, the following list is given of those already printed, with the places where copies are procurable.

Delhi— Urdu Edition, Part I.—Government Book Store, Allahabad.

Ditto Part II.—Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.

Lucknow—Urdu Edition, Part II.—Government Book Store, Lucknow.

Hindi Edition, Part I.—Government Book store, Allahabad.

Burmese Edition, Part I.—Government Book Store, Rangoon.

Bengallee Edition, Part I.—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

Tamil Edition, Part I.—Messrs. Gantz Bros., Madras.

Mahrattee Edition, Part 1. } Messrs. Thacker, Vin-
Guzerattee do., do. } ing & Co., Bombay.

Kanarese Edition, Part I. } Government Book Store,
Do. do., do. II. } Bangalore.

NOTICE

A General meeting of the Landholders of East Bengal will be held at Dacca in the Northbrook Hall at 2 P. M. on Sunday the 12th December next, to discuss the provisions of the Draft Rent Bill. All classes of Landholders are invited to take a part in the proceedings of the meeting.

DACCA, } KHAJEH AHSANOLLAH,
The 24th November 1880. } *President E. B. Landholders' Association*

Notice.

Wanted a Head Clerk for the District and Sessions Judge's Court of Backergunj salary Rs. 60 rising by biennial increments to Rs. 80. Applications with testimonials will be received up to 31st December 1880. No candidate without appropriate knowledge of English and Official experience need apply.

ZILLA BACKERGUNGE } F. J. G. CAMPBELL,
D. & S. JUDGE'S COURT, } *Offg. District and Sessions Judge.*
The 20th November 1880.

A GRAND FANCY FAIR.

IN AID OF CALCUTTA CHARITIES
WILL BE HELD AT THE
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,
On next New Year's Day,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL.
HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL
THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE,

Application for stalls should be addressed to Mr. M. A. Mendes, 8, Hastings Street.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting will be held at the Theatre of the Hindu Schools College Squares north side, on Tuesday the 30th instant at 5 P. M.

Mr. J. B. Knight will read a paper on "*charity in England, what it does, and how it does it.*"

Dr. Kenneth McLeod has kindly consented to preside.

M. S. KNIGHT,
Honorary Secretary.

To W. M. SOUTTAR ESQ. E. S.

Chairman of the Corporation.

SIR.—We the undersigned Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta hereby request under the provisions of Section 45 of the Municipal Act that you will be good enough to call a Special General meeting of the Commissioners at an early date for the purpose of recording a vote of thanks to Mr. Beverley, the late officiating Chairman of the Corporation.

Yours faithfully.

Jugodanund Mokerjee,
Kally Nath Mitter,
N. C. Bose,
Gonesh Chunder Chunder,
Nobin Chand Bural,
John Hart,
E. D. J. Ezra,
James E. Caithness,
T. H. Wilson,
K. B. Stuart M. D.
A. H. Wallis,
K. M. Banerjia,
Nobogopal Mitter,
E. S. Gubboy,
Fuzloo Rahomon Khan,
Charoo Chunder Mullick,
Joygobind Law,
Ahmed,
Gocool Chunder Dhur,
Sham Lal Mitter,
M. Rustomjee,
D. J. Zemin,
P. Bose,
Lal Madhub Mokerjee,
Sooren dro Nath Banerjee,
Sreenath Ghose,
J. Westland,

In compliance with the foregoing requisition a Special General Meeting of the Commissioner of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday next the 4th December 1880 at 3 P. M.

W. M. SOUTTAR,
Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta

B. BANERJEE & CO.

Booksellers, Stationers and General Dealers.

THE ANGLO-ORIENTAL LIBRARY AND GENERAL DEPOT,

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Books of every description, English, Bengali and Sanskrit, sold here, wholesale and retail, at a moderate rate and on liberal commission. Indents are received from England almost by every Mail and the principal Bengali authors and publishers have favoured us with their publications for sale on commission in our Library.

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Defects, Civil and Military, of the Indian Government, by Sir C. J. Napier	„	1 12 0
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Hunter's Indian Mussalmans.....	„	3 0 0
Thornton's Indian Public Works and Cognate Indian Topics.....	„	1 8 0
The Modern Buddhist.....	„	1 0 0
Eastern Legends and Stories.....	„	0 12 0
Richardsons Selections from the Poets	„	6 0 0
„ Literary Recreations.....	„	2 8 0
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Terms strictly cash—Price and Postage, together with Packing charge where needed, must accompany orders.

CHIARINI'S
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS!
AND
PERFORMING ANIMALS,
MAIDAN.
Monday Evening, November 29th, 1880, *at* 9 *O'clock.*

Complete Change of Programme!
MORE NOVELTIES!
EACH ONE MORE BRILLIANT THAN THE LAST.

Sig. Chiarini begs to return his sincere thanks for the enthusiastic reception accorded him by the public, upon this, his return to Calcutta, and for the extremely liberal patronage bestowed upon his Company so far; he desires respectfully to announce that *no exertion will* be spared, and *nothing left undone*, to ensure the comfort and pleasure of visitors to the

ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,

and will have the honour of introducing to their notice, THIS EVENING, the following additional members of this unrivalled combination, and many New and Startling Features.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE YOUNG,
BEAUTIFUL AND GIFTED LADY JESTER,
Dancer, Vocalist, Character and Lightning Change Artiste,
MISS GEORGINA SMITHSON !!

Who will appear in a *Refined* and *Pleasing Budget* of *Wit*, *Mirth* and *Melody*.

Sig. C. desires to call particular attention to this decidedly novel and interesting portion of the Entertainment.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MLLE. LOTTA,
Who performs the Most Astounding Feats of Strength, with Her Teeth,

Firing off a Brass Cannon, weighing 175 lbs., and concluding her Marvellous Performance with the Vampire Flight, Across the Mammoth Pavilion, suspended only by her teeth!

The English Horse "Captain," presented in an Exquisite Manege Act by the Lovely Queen of the Haute Ecole,

MISS NELLIE REID.
GRECIAN SPORTS!
On three Bare-backed Horses by the Dashing Young Equestrian,
HARRY LEE.

LEAPING EXTRAORDINARY, by the Company, headed by the
CHAMPION LEAPERS OF THE WORLD,
LEOPOLD and SMITH,
Concluding with a Double SOMERSAULT OVER NINE HORSES.

THE PURE WHITE ARABIAN STALLION MAHOMET,
Introduced by Signor Giuseppe Chiarini,
In one of the most beautiful and Artistic Acts ever witnessed in the Ring.

James Holloways,
THE PRINCE OF ENGLISH CLOWNS,
Who will appear in this side-splitting specialty, introducing the
Wonderful trained donkey "Sancho Panza,"
In an entirely new and laughable scene.

THE COAL BLACK CALIFORNIA HORSE,
"OTHELLO."
PRESENTED BY
MISS REID, THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED LADY HORSE TRAINER IN THE WORLD!

The Balancing Trapeze by the Greatest Gymnast in the profession
Signor Varletti,
Whose astonishing Ærial performances have gained for him the title of
THE MONARCH OF THE AIR!

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
THE EDUCATED ZEBRAS!!!
FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
These curious and beautiful Animals will perform in the ring, under the direction of Mr. Marry Lee.

FIRST TIME OF
"FOX-HUNTING, IN MINIATURE."
By Mr Robert Lee, mounted on
TWO TINY SHETLAND PONIES!
AUGUST LEHMAN,
The Grotesque Clown in his Feast of Fund and Frolic!

THE DAUNTLESS TIGER KING.
MR. CHARLES WARNER.
Whose thilling performance in the Den of performing ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS!!!
Is the Reigning Sensation of the Day!

Additional Seats have been provided, and a number of elegantly fitted up *Screened Boxes* for *Native Ladies* are in readiness.

Separate compartments have also been arranged in the Rs. 2 and Re. 1 seats.

☞ All Bills against this Company must be presented for payment at the Circus, on Tuesdays, from 2 to 4 P. M.

G. AGRATI, *General Agent.*

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Alteration of Train.

Notice is hereby given that on and from 1st December next and until further notice, only the present Nos :—1 up and 2 down trains will be run daily on the Na[illegible]i Line, instead of the double trains.

R. G. MOOKERJI,
Manager.

Notice.

Wanted immediately Contractors to execute about 21,32,034 c. ft. of Earth-work, about 5,66,950 s. ft. of Turfing and other items of works on the Singpara and Sreenagar Road in this District. Plans, Sections and Estimates can be seen and other particulars obtained on application at the District Engineer's Office at Dacca.

GANGADINATH MOOKERJI.
Hd. Overseer in charge of District Engineer's Office, Dacca.

Notice.

" Sylhet, what I have seen, read and heard of it ; By Shumbhoo Chunder Dey, Price 12 annas.

My Leisure Hours, by the same, price (reduced) 4 annas. To be had of Messrs. G. P. Roy & Co., 21, Bow Bazar Street, and of Babu Shib Chunder Dey, Hooghly Judge's Court."

WANTED.

Some experienced Mohorers well-versed in Zemindary accounts and Naibs for management of Sudder and Muffussil Zemindaries. Apply by letter only with copies of testimonials to

LOLIT MOHUN ROY,
Zemindar, Chakdighee.

6th November 1880.

WANTED.

A head clerk for the Nattore sub-divisional office. Salary Rs. 50 rising by increments of Rs.2 to Rs 70 a month. Candidates are requested to state their age, and previous services. Address the undersigned.

Nattore Sub-Division, } G. K. LYON,
The 9th November 1880. } *Sub-Divisional Officer*

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

THE HONEY FOOD.

PREPARED BY DR. H. W. MITNISH M. D. M. R.C.*S.*

LONDON.

This is a well known preparation of the age (preferable to Cod Liver Oil and Sarsaparilla) to get strength and fat, purify the blood, improve the health and recover the life from wasting diseases.

It is agreeable to the palate, innocent in its action, and as a specific for the speedy and permanent cure of Piles, Anæmia, Spleen, Female complaints, Eruptions of the Skin, impoverished blood, impaired sight and memory, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Energy and Appetite, impaired nutrition, General Debility, Constipation, Indigestion, Nervous Debility and Consumption (in its incipient or first stages only.)

Price Re. 1-8, packing and postage As. 12, } each.

Agents,
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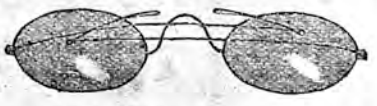

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Mullick's well suited spectacles and eye glasses have been proved by thousands to be the best and the cheapest ever offered to the public.

	Steel.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*
Pebbles, Concave, Convex spectacles...	Rs. 6	8	22
Neutral tint Ditto Ditto	,, 5	7	20
Crystal Ditto Ditto	,, 3	6	18
Neutral tint D shape Ditto eye Preserver	,, 5	10	25

Packing and postage ans 8.

Spectacles for cataract sight and of various kinds and make to be had.

37, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. MULLICK & Co.

FOR SALE.

Early volumes of the *Hindoo Patriot* Newspaper from 1864 to 1879 at Rs. 14 per vol. Apply to Babu Juggesh Chunder Banerjee, Canning Library, College Street.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G

Special Notice.

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bonus Year, 1880.

THE Books for the current Quinquennial Period close on 31st December next, when the profits accrued during the five years will be ascertained and divided.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened in 1880, will share in that Division, and at the close of each future Quinquennium will rank for a higher Bonus compared with later Entrants.

The Bonus is calculated not only on the Original sum Assured, but also on all existing Bonus Additions previously declared.

At last Division in 1875 the Bonus ranged, according to the duration of the Policy, from £1-5s. to £2 per cent. per annum on the Original Sum Assured.

The Progressive Improvement of the Life Assurance Department may be marked by contrasting the following results for the first four years of the past Quinquennial Period with those of the present Quinquennium, *viz.*—

	1871-74.	1876-79,
New Assurances ...	£3,204,135	£3,998,880
Revenue	£1,542,144	£1,744,598
Additions to Funds ...	£321,077	£502,686

The rates are moderate and compare favorably with those of other offices, as the following examples will shew.

During life for assuring Rs. 1,000 *payable at death without profits.*

FOR CIVILIANS. *Age.*	*Yearly.* Rs. A. P.	FOR MILITARY MEN. *Age.*	*Yearly.* Rs. A. P.
20 ...	25 6 0	20 ...	33 11 0
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30 ...	29 7 0	30 ...	37 5 0
35 ...	32 7 0	35 ...	39 2 0
40 ...	35 14 0	40 ...	41 9 0
45 ...	40 3 0	45 ...	45 4 0
50 ...	46 6 0	50 ...	50 4 0

Indian Branch.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,

1, HASTINGS-STREET, CALCUTTA,

Local Board of Directors.

R. A. LYALL, Esq., (Lyall, Reunie & Co.), Merchants.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
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General Agents for India ; ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.

No. 1. Hastings-Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—RISKS ON NATIVE LIVES are accepted on special terms.

মৎপ্রণীত ইঙ্গরাজী বাঙ্গালা ডিক্সনারী, আট পজি ৬৬ ফরমায় সম্পন্ন হইয়াছে। ইহাতে প্রায় ৪০০০ চা হাজার অতিরিক্ত শব্দ সন্নিবেশিত হইয়াছে। ঐ সকল শব্দের অধিকাংশই বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ। ইহা সংস্কৃত প্রেস ডিপজীটরীতে, হিতৈষী যন্ত্রালয়ে কৃষ্ণদাস পালের লেন ১নং বাটীতে ও আমার নিকট পাওয়া যায়। মূল্যর ২৷৷০ টাকা, ডাকে পাঠাইতে হইলে মাশুল ৵০ আনা লাগিবে। শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

২০/১/৮৭ প্রধান শিক্ষক কলিকাতা নর্ম্মালস্কুল।

AMRITA CHOORNA.

A PANACEA

FOR

VARIOUS MALADIES.

THIS Medicine was formerly in a liquid form and known as the Amritarssa all over India and the adjacent countries. It is now converted into powder for reasons enumerated below.

1*stly.*—The qualities of the powder have been proved to supersede those of the liquid in an extraordinary degree. It is never spoilt if not mixed with water, whereas in liquid form the spoliation of the medicine occured at times, but the cause was quite invisible.

2*ndly.*—The guaranteed safety of this powder during transit by Post. About two years ago unusual numbers of phials broke while in transit and a heavy loss was sustained by me and others.

3*rdly.*—Packing and Postage charges of this medicine are exceedingly low now. Five sets of medicine in a single Tin cover can be sent on a postage of annas 4 only all over India, and the charges of packing for 5 sets of medicine are annas 4.

This medicine has been a great boon to the public of India and the adjacent countries from its power of curing the most obstinate diseases with an unparalleled success. It is infallible in the cure of the diseases of the Cranium, diseases of the Lungs Pthisis, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity &c, Colic Pain, Chronic Fever, Spleen and Chest and Heart diseases such as Consumption Liver, Jaundice, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout and Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Mercurial Taints, Blood diseases and those supposed to be irremediable.

It is the best specific for all sorts of female affections such as Dysmenorrhœa, Diseases after delivery, menorrhagia, Hysteria, Fearful dreams, Delivery of still-born child and others and can be relied on as the safest medicine.

Hundreds of testimonials from gentlemen having occasion to try this medicine in themselves and in others have been published in the form of a Pamphlet in Bengali, and can be had on application.

The cost of each set of Amrita Choorna is Rs. 4 only. Packing charges 4 As. and Postage 4 As.

A remitter of Rs. 50 at one time can have 14 sets of the medicine and thereby becomes a gainer of Rs. 11-8 in the bargain.

Purchasers are requested to examine my trade mark on each side of the packet.

All remittances should be made strictly in advance either by Postal Money orders or by Government Currency Notes. Court Fee Stamps will not be received.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Mohalla, Missirpokhra, Benares.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This medicine is the best of its kind and gives immediate relief. More than 90 per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty Pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3-8.

The pamphlet contains only the principal certificates bearing testimony to the efficaciousness both of Amritarasa and the Cholera Pills and can be had on application with one anna postage stamp for despatch by post.

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SILVER MEDALS FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES

WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop for Ribbon . .. . Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... .. .. Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¼ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case,
,, ,, 1½ ,, ... Rs. 14 ,,
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... . Rs. 19 ,,

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

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Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

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HAVE MUCH PLEASURE IN CALLING THE ATTENTION OF THE NATIVE PRINCES AND GENTRY TO THEIR VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK.

Plain and Brocaded Silks of every color and at all prices.
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Silk Stockings and Handkerchiefs.
Tapestry Brussels and Velvet Pile Carpets.

BROCADED LACE CURTAINS.

HANDSOME GILT MIRRORS AND GIRONDOLES.

The largest and best assorted stock in India.

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9, Old Court House Street,
CALCUTTA.

GRIMAULT & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE. **PARIS.**

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co., beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT &Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'sSyrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co's
Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of given Nausea.

DUSART'S
Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.)

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using those Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Guarana.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

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The Bank has commenced business, and is prepared to open *Current Deposit* Accounts with sums not less than Rs. 10.

On and from 1st August, 1880, until further notice the Bank will allow interest at the following rates :—On *Current Deposits* @ 2½% per annum on the lowest minimum monthly balance of Rs. 20 or upwards. No interest will be allowed on any sum exceeding Rs. 10,000 on current deposit.

On *Fixed Deposits* @ 4% per annum on 3 months'; 6% on six months'; 7½% on 12 months' and 9% on two years'. Notice of withdrawal. *Fixed Deposit* account will not be opened with any sum less than Rs. 100.

These rates will not apply to deposit made before the 1st of August, 1880.

It does the usual Banking and Agency business.

For further particulars, apply to—

BHOOBUN MOHUN DAS,
Secretary.
No. 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY.

Notice.

This Tramway is now open for traffic between Silligori and Kurseong, and Passengers, Parcels, and Goods can be booked through from Sealdah to Darjeeling and intermediate Stations or *vice versa*, arrangements having been made to convey by Tonga or otherwise, all Passengers and Goods to and from the temporary terminus of the Tramway.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Superintendent, E. B. Railway, Sealdah; N. B. S. Railway Saidpore, and Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company Ld. at Silligori, Kurseong, Darjeeling, and the various intermediate Stations or to the undersigned.

Calcutta. 22nd September, 1880. } GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., *Secretaries.*

আদরিণী।

বঙ্গদর্শন, বান্ধব, আর্য্যদর্শন, কল্পদ্রুম প্রভৃতি সুপ্রসিদ্ধ মাসিক পত্র সমূহের কতিপয় সুলেখক কর্ত্তৃক আদরিণী নামে একখানি মাসিক পত্রিকা ও সমালোচনী (১২ পেজি রয়েলের ৩০ পৃষ্ঠা) আগামী অ[illegible] মাস হইতে নিয়মিত রূপে প্রকাশিত হইবেক। অগ্রিম বার্ষিক মূল্য ডাকমাসুল সমেত ২, টাকা। যাঁহারা গ্রাহক শ্রেণী ভুক্ত হইতে ইচ্ছা করেন অনুগ্রহ করিয়া আমাকে জানাইবেন।

বালোড় রাজহাট পোষ্ট আফিস্ হুগলী। শ্রীতারকনাথ বিশ্বাস, আদরিণীকার্য্যাধ্যক্ষ।

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To be had of Babu Hurry Mohun Sanial, Darjeeling, and of Babu Hurry Nath Mojoomdar, Kumarkhali for Re. 1-4 including postage.

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Hardware Merchants, Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE, RETAIL,
AND
GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
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CELEBRATED RUDGE BICYCLE,
Will be glad to register Orders for the same :
T. E. THOMSON & Co.,
HAVE ALSO NOW TO HAND
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Particulars and Prices on application.
T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
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JUST ARRIVED.
Per "S. S. DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH."
Homœopathic Medicines, Phials, Corks, Pocket filters, clinical thermometers, other requisities &c. &c.
TO BE HAD AT
Datta's Laboratory. HOMŒOPATHIC
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